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Ottawa, Canada

Volume 9, No. 16

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The Canadian INDIA TIMES

(The National Voice of Indo-Canadians)

Established in 1967

Ali Yavar Jung, Governor of Maharashtra felicitating Miss Nafisa Ali who was chosen Miss India at the Beauty Contest organised by Eve's Weekly in Bombay

Independence Day message

Following are excerpts of the message to the nation by the President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, broadcast by All India Radio on the eve of India's Independence Day.

Tomorrow, we enter the thirtieth year of freedom. Twenty-nine years is not a long period in a nation's history. It is, however, desirable that we assess frankly our achievements and shortcomings.

We have been able to accomplish great tasks and, during the last one year in particular, our economy has taken a clean leap forward. We have a record agricultural production of 118 million tonnes and a record food reserve of 17 million tonnes. the industrial production has shown great buoyancy and we may possibly achieve unprecedented growth rate. The public sector has shown striking progress both in utilisation of capacity and in generation of internal surpluses. And we have achieved signal success in the fight against the forces of inflation. This has given us faith and confidence in the potential of our economy and the strength of our people.

The gains of Emergency in terms of discipline and work in all spheres particularly in the educational institutions and industry have been generally recognised and widely welcomed. These gains must now be preserved by the nation as a voluntarily chosen way of life. It is only by general acceptance of certain norms of conduct by all concerned that a new era of self-imposed discipline can dawn. Our experience down the ages has shown that collective action on agreed programmes for the common benefit tends to bring the people together while polemical discussions tend to divide.

Next to population control, I believe the cooperative movement holds the key for accelerating the process of economic growth and social transformation.

Friends, I am convinced that the solution to unemployment lies in the development of agriculture and agro-industries.

I feel the development particularly of our villages must be more related to local resources and felt needs. Intensive surveys of local resources, the plan for utilising these and for tapping renewable gifts of nature and for recycling organic wastes will open up enormous possibilities of growth and employment. The development of agro-industries and modernising of agriculture does not depend much on material inputs from outside. By utilising natures gifts and mobilising manpower we can usher in a new life in the countryside.

The country has now before it the Prime Minister's concrete and clear cut programme for an all-round development. Let us hope that on the successful implementarion of this programme we will not only surmount the difficulties and obstacles but will also find both satisfaction and hope for a better future for our country. This will mean hard, disciplined and unremitting toil of the entire population. On this auspicious day let us pledge ourselves to this task.

No rushing through of constitutional changes

New Delhi Aug 18. (Samachar): The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has said that the proposed Constitutional changes were not to be rushed through.

Addressing the general body of the ruling Indian National Congress Parliamentary Party here Mrs. Gandhi said the Swaran Singh (former external affairs minister) Committee would hold discussions with party members of Parliament in four groups. She asked them to study the proposals in depth.

She dismissed as 'excuses' the reasons advanced by some Opposition parties for not holding discussions with the Government on the proposals.

Noting that some Opposition parties were cooperating but some were not, Mrs. Gandhi said the non-cooperation attitude went back to 1972. They had always tried to find fault with the Government.

Mrs. Gandhi said the Constitution was meant to facilitate the word-a-day life. "If life changes, the Constitution will also have to change."

Meanwhile, Mrs. Gandhi today urged the people, particularly the youth to look to the future with hope and self-confidence. An attitude of despair in tackling the problems and challenges facing the country would be dangerous, she said.

Foreign dependence in atomic energy to go

New Delhi, Aug. 16 (Samachar Atomic Energy Commission Chairman H. N. Sethna says that the Atomic Energy Department expects to eliminate dependence on foreign suppliers of plant and machinery for atomic energy projects "in the next five years."

Delivering the keynote address to the Association of Consulting Engineers here Dr. Sethna said the department had already reduced drastically dependence on these suppliers by developing suppliers within the country itself.

The development of indigenous suppliers of plant and machinery, both in the public and private sectors, was achieved by harmonizing the efforts of engineers and scientists with those of the would-be suppliers.

Dr. Sethna said the department had decided to set up 200 Megawatts atomic power reactors and not bigger ones mainly because the indigenous back-up industry was not geared to a plant of higher capacity.

"We developed the natural uranium based technology so that we do not depend on the advanced countries for the supply of critical inputs," he said.

Dr. Sethna said the type of consultancy services needed in the developing countries was different from that suitable for the advanced countries.

He advised consulting engineers to evolve a code of professional ethics to dispel the doubts of clients in India and abroad about professional standards of the Indian consultants.

Sanjay unsure of fighting election

New Delhi, Aug 18 (Samachar): Sanjay Gandhi, the younger son of the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi has said that he did not know whether he would stand for election.

Mr. Gandhi, when asked by newsmen whether he would stand for election, said "I don't know. I don't even know when the elections will take place."

Asked if the Youth Congress, the youth wing of the ruling Indian National Congress, would put up its won candidate when elections were held, Mr. Gandhi said that the Youth Congress was part of the Congress. If the party ticket was given to some Youth Congress members, they would contest the elections.

At a press conference, Mr. Gandhi said the Youth congress has envisaged a five point programme. They are: removal of illiteracy, anti-dowry campaign encouraging family planning, planting of trees and removal of caste barriers.

Goenka charged

New Delhi, Aug 18 (Samachar): A leading newspaper magnate and a prominent industrialist, Ramnath Goenka and seven others were chargesheeted August 9 before the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Calcutta, for alleged conspiracy and fraud.

The prosecution story, according to an official Press release, is that Ram Nath Goenka, (owner of the Indian Express group of newspapers and publications) as Director of National Company Limited, Calcutta, a premier jute manufacturing company, allegedly entered into a conspiracy with some of his office bearers and jute suppliers to take advantage of the cash credit agreement with the State Bank of India (a Government of India bank) and defraud the bank of millions of rupees, the maximum amount at one time coming to nearly Rs 10 million.

News exchange with 20 countries

New Delhi, Aug 12 (Samachar): India will start exchanging news under the Non-aligned Press Agencies Pool with at least 20 countries in the next few days.

According to Prime Minister's Special Envoy Mohammad Yunus Chairman of the first coordinating committee of the pool, the pooling arrangements worked out by the recent conference in Delhi were simple, positive and meaningful.

The pool would help the non-aligned countries to have information about one another's progress, developments and way of life, which were being ignored by powerful western news media. Citing cases of malicious reporting Mr. Yunus said that a news magazine reported in July last year, that Justice sinha of Allahabad High Court, who was even now in good health, had been 'murdered' for giving a verdict against the prime Minister.

Yet another western commentator after visiting India, said on television forgetting even his geography that he saw from the balcony of the Taj Vultures fighting over the body of a child floating on the Ganga. He also said that the people in India were bitten so frequently by snakes that they had become addicted and needed to have snakebites almost every day.

And none of them bothered to carry contradictions or correct their reports even when they were known to be false. "These papers now teach us what is credibility of news!" he exclaimed.

Curb on funds from abroad

New Delhi, Aug. 16 (Samachar) The law which restricts the acceptance of foreign contributions or hospitality by Indian citizens came into force through a gazette notification.

The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, which was passed by Parliament on March 29 and assented to by the President on March 31 this year, provides for three kinds of restrictions of a prohibitory or regulatory measure. One is the total prohibition of acceptance of foreign contribution or hospitality. The second is the acceptance with prior permission of the Government of India. The third is a legal obligation to send intimation and render accounts to the Central Government after receipt of foreign contributions.

Government servants, members of legislatures, political parties and their office-bearers and journalists come in the first category.

The Act was passed for ensuring that the country's parliamentary and political institutions, parties, academic and other voluntary organizations as well as individuals working in important areas of national life function in a manner consistent with the values of a sovereign democratic republic.

"Foreign contribution" as defined in the Act means: the "donation, delivery or transfer" made by any foreign source of (i) any article, not being an article given to a person as a gift for his personal use, if the market value in India of such article on the date of such gift exceeds Rs. 1,000 ($112) (ii) of any currency whether Indian or foreign; and (iii) of any foreign security as defined under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act.

Foreign hospitality means "any offer, not being a purely casual one, made by a foreign source, for providing a person with the cost of travel to any foreign country or territory or with free boards, lodging, transport or medical treatment."

Smash Western news monopoly -India

New Delhi, July 20 (Samachar) The alternate leader of the Indian delegation, Mohammed Yunus called upon non-aligned nations to resolve unitedy and courageously to break the monopoly of erstwhile colonial powers on news media.

Addressing the plenary session at the ministerial-level meet on formation of a news agencies pool, Mr. Yunus said some of the ex-colonial powers had not forgiven countries which had gained freedom from them.

They have since been busy in harming us in other ways. News media has been one such sensitive area, he said.

To break this monopoly, Mr. Yunus placed at the disposal of non-aligned countries India's expertise in the field of communication media, including news media.

He said it was clear that non-aligned must come together and gain from one another's experience if they are to succeed in this task.

India had continually been trying to develop its different mass media systems. It already had more than 12,000 newspapers, some as old as 100 years.

Samachar, the country's national news agency, fed this vast press with a teleprinter network of 73,500 km.

Samachar intended to locate its correspondents in 40 more countries.

Similarly, All India Radio broadcast through 73 stations, covering about 70 per cent of the country, in all major languages.

By next year, he said, the television network would be expanded from the present eight transmitters to 16 transmitters.

India is among the largest film producers of the world, Mr. Yunus said. It produces more than 400 films in different languages every year.

He also mentioned India's publishing industry and the training institutions for journalists and movie-men and expressed hope that the conference would formulate a set of comprehensive guidelines for mutual cooperation in different fields of mass media.

Small units take big strides

Patna, Aug 9 (Samachar): The eastern Indian State of Bihar has achieved a bold relief in the field of industrial progress with the accelerated growth of small-scale industries during the past one year.

The state Chief Minister, Dr. Jagannath Mishra told Samachar that the number of registered small-scale industries had gone up to 37,800 an increase of 3,806 units during 1975-76 against the previous year's figure of 33,994 units.

Mr. Mishra said that against the total Plan outlay of Rs 69 million ($7.66 million) for the year 1975-76 an expenditure of Rs 69.55 million ($7.77 million) was made, thus exceeding the target.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi inaugurated the Ministerial Conference of Non-aligned Countries on Press Agencies Pool in New Delhi last month. Photo shows Mrs. Gandhi, Vidya Charan Shukla, Minister of Information and Broadcasting and others at the inaugural function.

Swami's dramatic appearance

NEW DELHI – A self exiled member of India's opposition sought by police made a dramatic appearance in Parliament yesterday but found most of his colleagues had stayed away from the start of a Crucial three-week session.

Subramaniam Swamy of the right-wing Jan Sangh Party spent only a few seconds in the chamber of the Upper House, then vanished. Police searched cars leaving Parliament House.

Mr. Swamy, an outspoken critic of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Government, has been lving in the United States and Britain since leaving India in June 1975 when the internal emergency was imposed. It was not known when or how he returned.

A warrant for his arrest was issued when the state of emergency was proclaimed. Many members of the opposition have been jailed during the state of emergency.

Observers believe Mr. Swamy may have returned in order to avoid the possibility of being expelled from the House for being absent for more than 30 consecutive days.

"We see no point in lending legitimacy to the Government by our presence in there", an opposition member said in explaining the boycott. "They will ride roughshod over us in any case".

During this session, Parliament is expected to enact constitution amendments further enhancing the power of Mrs. Gandhi.

The legislation amending the Constitution, which is to be put before the Pritiament in the next week or two is the product of several months of study by the ruling congress Party and a special panel headed by a former Defence Minister, Swaran Singh.

Although the final version of the legislation has not been published, it is expected that its effect will be to take power from the courts and give it to Parliament, which is dominated by Mrs. Gandhi's supporters.

The Government wants to make all constitutional amendments immune to judicial review, and to restrict the courts' power to review other laws.

"If the changes, the Constitution will also have to change," Mrs. Gandhi explained. "Once the Government's authority is not heard, then there is no government and no democracy."

Meanwhile, it was learned that the former chief minister of the west coastal state of Gujarat, a centre of oposition to Mrs Gandhi's Government, had been arrested there.

The former official, Babubhai Patel, was arrested along with a member of the federal Parliament and several dozen other people when they shouted anti-Government slogans.

Second satellite soon

Bangalore, Aug. 17 (Samachar): The engineering model of India's second satellite is now fast nearing completion at Peenya, a city suburb here, with a young team of about 400 space scientists, engineers and others busy keeping up the model schedule displaying a unique team spirit.

The engineers at the Indian Scientific Satellite Project (ISSP) are mostly in the age group of 25 to 32 and they appear to be as much excited and interested in the design, fabrication and testing of the second satellite as they did on the first satellite "Aryabhata".

The second satellite, called the Satellite for Earth Observation (SEO), will conduct experimental studies in the earth observation with special application in areas of meteorology, oceanography and forestry. It is expected to be launched from a USSR cosmodrome in 1977-78.

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Japan finds India influential

Tokyo, Aug. 16 (Samachar): Policy makers in the Japanese Foreign Ministry have in their latest review of the Indian sub-continental region unanimously concluded that "India after all is in a very influential position."

A spokesman for the ministry said, "we must bear this in mind in our analysis of the situation in that region."

The spokesman was giving a resume of the two-day review of the Indian sub-continental situation.

At the conference, Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa had discussions with all the five Japanese envoys posted in the countries of the region- India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal — and other senior officials in the ministry.

The review, the spokesman said, was significant as it came almost on the eve of the fifth non-aligned summit conference in Colombo.

The spokesman said they all agreed that Japan should attach as much, if not more, importance to South Asia as it did to South East Asia and West Asia this was because the sub-continent not only was the geographic link between the two areas but it was in very close relationship with both South East Asia and West Asia.

Institute to change concept of news

New Delhi, Aug 18 (Samachar): The Indian Institute of Mass Communication hopes to play a crucial role in the non-aligned countries news pool, helping them to understand each other's socio-economic problems and giving a new orientation to the concept of news.

The western information media, it was pointed out, were interested in the miseries and misfortunes of the developing world or in earthquakes or assassinations.

M.V. Desai, Director of the Institute, explaining the new concept of news, said the concept that something abnormal was news as far as poor countries were concerned, had to undergo a change.

Many aspects of developing countries, about which they themselves did not know, needed to be highlighted. One of them was the experience of developing countries in ameliorating the lot of their people. Their varying or common experiences, so little known to outside world, could make news and an enterprising journalist could render valuable service in this sphere.

Non-aligned consider Indian ocean question

Colombo, Sri Lanka - Foreign ministers of non-aligned countries began a four-day meeting dominated by the regional question of major-power rivalry in the Indian Ocean.

Eighty-five nations are represented and many border the ocean, which stretches from Africa to Australia or have vested interests as hinterland states.

A draft declaration before the foreign ministers suggests south Asia has replaced south east Asia as the main arena of great power manoeuvring since the end of the indochina conflicts.

Th draft adds that this change in focus is likely to lead to tension and conflict in the Indian Ocean through growing competition for naval superiority among the most powerful nations.

It condemns 'the maintenacne and development of military bases and facilities, by the great powers'.

The conference opened with a special welcome for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia who have joined the ranks of non-aligned following last year's victories by pro-communist forces in Indochina.

Angola, Comoro Islands and Seychelles, three countries which gained independence recently were also welcomed as full members of the movement.

The draft declaration says the situation in southern Africa still constitutes a major threat to international peace and security.

The four-day foreign ministers meeting must consider membership applications from Romania, Portugal and the Philippines.

All three countries belong o multilateral military pacts-Romania to the Warsaw Pact, Portugal to NATO and the Philippines to SEATO. In the past, countries belonging to such pacts have been barred from joining the non-aligned movement.

[a.p.]

Adulteration in U.P.

Lucknow, Aug. 16 (Samachar): At least a third of the stuff sold as milk in Uttar Pradesh is not milk at all. Nor is about 16 percent of the stuff sold as butter, butter really.

These are the findings of surveys conducted by the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre in Lucknow.

The toxicologists of the centre, who studied over four lakh samples of eatables, including coloured food products, found that 70 percent of the coloured foodstuffs were adulterated with non-permitted colours. The dye most frequently used was mentanil yellow.

The research, carried out in collaboration with local agencies, also revealed 40 percent adulteration in non-milk products, 16 percent in milk-products, 15 percent in edible oils and 13 per cent in cereals and pulses.

Aid for U.N.technology centre

New Delhi, Aug 15 (Samachar): India last month contributed $10,000 for the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer for Asia and the Pacific. Bringing its total grant for the Centre to $20,000.

Pool starts giving news

New Delhi, Aug. 14 (Samachar): Samachar, India's unified news agency began exchange of news with a number of national news agencies in the non-aligned countries.

Beginning with a digest of about 1,000 words of news items received directly from agencies of several non-aligned countries, Samachar plans to expand the wordage substantially in course of time.

Simultaneously, Samachar for its part has started providing a brief resume of Indian news reports to its overseas partners under the arrangement for two-way flow of news on bilateral basis envisaged at the recent ministerial conference of non-aligned countries on press agencies pool.

Another reactor for India

Bombay, Aug. 16 (Samachar): A new atomic power reactor is to be set up in the country shortly in addition to the one in Bombay, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission Dr. Homi Sethna said here.

"Preliminary work for the establishment of the atomic reactor has been taken up by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre following a directive from the Central Government (of India), he said.

Dr. Sethna said scientists at the BARC had begun work on the paper plans for the fabrication of fuel and heavy water plants — required for seeing the project through.

Gujarat decision soon

New Delhi, Aug 14 (Samachar): The decision on the formation and electing a popular government in the western state of Gujarat, whose term under the President' rule will expire on September 12, has been left to the Prime Minster Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

The Gujarat Pradesh Congress President (state unit of the ruling Indian National Congress) Hitendra Desai and the State Congress Legislature Party Leader, Madhav Singh Solanki met the Prime Minister and discussed the political situation in that State. During the discussions, the two leaders assured the central leaders that they would abide by any decision taken by Indira Gandhi.

Gujarat, which came under the president's rule in April after the fall of the five-party coalition of Janata Front, is being ruled by the President through the Governor of Gujarat.

Floods damage crops

New Delhi, Aug 11 (Samachar): Over Rs 425.3 million ($47.2 million) worth of crops, houses and public utilities have been damaged and at least 254 human lives lost in recent floods and cyclones in ten States, according to a statement made by the Government in the Lok Sabha August 10.

Reports received from the State Governments indicated that floods caused considerable damage in Parts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Manipur, Maharashtra and Tripura. Floods have occurred in the Jhelum flooding the Kashmir Valley. A few of the rivers in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have also been in floods.

The statement said Gujarat and Maharashtra were hit by severe cyclones resulting in heavy rains and floods in early June.

In Kerala, there were landslides and rock bursts in Trichur, Idukki and Kozhikode district resulting in 20 deaths.

In Madhya Pradesh, the river Indravati, tributary of the Godavari, was in floods on July 21 for a short duration, dislocating road communications between Jagdalpur and Raipur. In Punjab, the rivers Ravi, Beas and Sutleg which were in floods during the first week of this month, were effectively controlled.

Candidates abroad to be considered in absentia

The Union Public Service Commission has started considering in absentia those Indian candidates who reside abroad and apply for the post advertised by the Commission on the basis of bio data and other particulars furnished by them.

The Commission has received a number of requests from candidates residing in foreign countries during the last two or three years that they should be interviewed abroad for jobs advertised by the Commission.

Candidates, who apply for posts and found to be prima facie suitable for such jobs and were considered to be better suited than the candidates who were actually interviewed, the Commission would arrange to interview them when they return to India.

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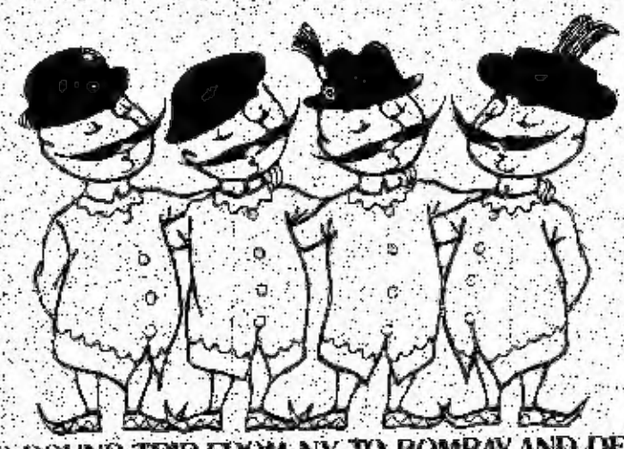

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OUR VOICE

During the post-war period, according to Canadian immigration statistics 102,000 people born in India and 16,000 people born in Pakistan immigrated to Canada. To this should be added about 10,000 people of Indo-Pak-Bangla-Lanka origins living here in the pre-war period. In recent years about 70,000 people of such origins came to Canada from South East Africa, Guyana, Trinidad-Tobago, U.K., W. Indies, Fiji, Mauritius and many other countries. Approximately an estimated 100,000 children have been born to them in Canada since their arrival. After deducting an estimated 30,000 people who might have returned, died or migrated to another country, the number of persons of Indo-Pak-Bangla-Lanka origins in Canada is about 268,000.

Despite the not-so-insignificant numbers of these people who originated in the Indian subcontinent, there is no organization that speaks for them. It is not in the least surprising, therefore, that they are the least respected and most discriminated group in Canada today. To fill this obvious void, an organization is planning to be created at a Conference being held in Ottawa from August 27 to 29. We do hope such an organization, when created, will represent all the people of these origins and not just a group of hot heads who believe only in shouting slogans, or fist (or two-by-four) fights. Also an organization of this nature should take into consideration, though not explicitly, the cultural, linguistic, regional and religious differences of the subcontinent from which they came.

Partly this can be ensured by electing leaders who are concerned but not conceited, sensible but not insensitive and intelligent but not arrogant. In their approach to people and problems they should not be meek, but should seek solutions that are practical and pragmatic. We need leaders who are not afraid of exposure to the public and the media, leaders who have vision that is not blurred, voice that is clear and judgement that is judicious.

We do wish the conference well and eagerly look forward to the pleasure of having a national organization that is vocal, vigorous and vibrant.

Hindi meet in Mauritius

New Delhi, August 15 (Samachar)

Some prominent Hindi poets and writers have especially been invited to attend the three-day Second World Hindi Conference beginning at Port Louis in Mauritius from August 28.

Mauritian Prime Minister, Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam, will inaugurate the conference at Mahatma Gandhi Institute.

About thirty-five countries are expected to participate. India may send an official delegation. The first conference was held at Nagpur last year.

On the first day, leaders of various delegations will present reports detailing the 'status of Hindi' in their respective countries.

Problems of Hindi-teaching in various countries are listed for discussions on the second day, August 29. Another topic for discussion on that day will be : Hindi in international perspective its form and style.

The conference will conclude on August 30 after a discussion on: The Concept of World Brotherhood and Hindi. a multi-colour 150-page souvenir for the conference is being printed in India. It contains articles by 17 leading writers of Mauritius. An exhibition of Hindi books will be organized there.

Carpet sales to go up

New Delhi, Aug 13 (Samachar).

Export of hand-knitted Indian carpets to the nine-member European Economic Community (ECM) markets next year is likely to go up substantially with the expected approval of a proposal of the European Commission by the Common Market Governments.

The quantum of Indian carpet is expected to reach the 8790 tonne mark in 1977 from 1545 tonnes this year -- an increase of over five and a half times.

Letters

Fissiparous tendencies cited

Having come out here on an excursion, I desire to give vent to some of my observations through your esteemed paper. During the last quarter of a century many of our brilliant students came to this country for further study and most of them stayed on. Their life here is far more comfortable and lucrative than what India can offer. The braindrain thus is depriving the homeland of talents much in need at the present juncture.

Such immigrants have children who, educated in American schools, speak only English forgetting their mother-tongue. As they get into the high school grades, they are Americanized, freely mixing for sex and dating'. If they then visit India, they will be there as American visitors utterly ignorant of our culture, way of life, and all that which even foreigners recognize as superior. They will hardly ever know what the Gita, Bhagwat, Ramayan and Upnishads teach. To my mind, therefore, such children should be sent out for their education to the homeland. School education is in some places in India as efficient, if not more, as in America; it is only in higher science and technology that extra facilities exist here. The affinity with the motherland will thus not be lost. Besides, the parents may someday think of returning to India. Britons came, enjoyed life, amassed wealth and returned to their own land. They have set an example for us to emulate. With the knowledge and wealth accumulated during their stay in America, Indians can go back home and ameliorate their country's conditions, and raise India at par with the developed countries.

I have regretfully noticed lack of brotherhood among the Indian immigrants, unlike for instance, the Chinese. The Tamilians, Bengalis, Gujaratis and various other sects here have formed groups. Fissiparous tendencies, on the pretext of language, are already ruining India and several new States have grown up. Let us who live abroad set an example. If there be one Indian club for each town, an automatic brotherhood will get developed. I was apprised of a reason for bifurcation, i.e. only Hindi movies were being obtained for display. But why cannot movies in the other Indian languages on suggestions received be also displayed and thus give to all Indians opportunity to learn the Sister languages of their country.

Indians here, even if they have taken American citizenship, deserve to take greater interest in the homeland. If the American Press be hostile and be found misrepresenting facts, the same have to be corrected. In an editorial of the "Plain Dealer" of Cleveland was a comment on our Prime Minister that, "She took away from the people their right to move around the country . . . to choose any profession." Such flagrantly false statements, if not set right, can effect the tourist inflow and adversely tell upon business relations. Duty also lies in sending out suggestions to those who are at the helm of affairs in the homeland. The benefit of mature minds seeing things objectively from America should not be lost to our country.

Is it not possible that Indians too start making things in India like the electronic watches, the electronic typewriters or the electronic sewing machines, may be with American collaboration? India is pining for improvements all around.

Gajadhar Prasad Bhargava
Vice-President,
High Court Bar Association,
Allahabad

Volunteers needed

Volunteers in Service to Education in India or V.S.E.I. is a non-profit organization devoted to working for the improvement of education in India. As a representative for this area, I would like to enlist the cooperation of individuals or groups so that interested persons may contact us.

V.S.E.I. is a non-profit, tax-exempt, non-political organization devoted to working for the improvement of education in India.

We work by contacting interested institutions and groups in India, and taking up work on projects relating to education. Some of the groups we are working with are:

1. A group of teachers from schools in and near Bhavnagar in Gujarat. Our work here started with an elementary school. We are working to make this a nucleus for long-term work with schools in different parts of Gujarat.
2. A Women's Welfare Association in Secunderabad in Andhra Pradesh. We are working to assist and extend their program in vocational education and training for women.
3. A group of institutions in Karnataka. These include a Women and Children's Welfare Center, two teachers' training colleges, an elementary school, and a girls' high school. Our work with them includes assisting projects in vocational education, adult education, teacher training, elementay education, and trying out new methods in science teaching.

Our current work also includes several projects with schools and teachers in other parts of India, and a scholarship scheme for needy and promising students. New projects being initiated include a proposed Vocational Training Center in Bulandshahr, U.P., a project with schools in an area in Rajasthan, and a scheme for setting up and assisting Child Care Centers in conjunction with our projects in the education of women and children.

Some ways in which an individual or a group can help in this work are by contacting interested persons here and in India, by helping in obtaining educational materials and information, and by helping in our fund-raising work.

One of our major needs now is to raise more funds, in order to enable us to continue and extend our work with teachers and schools in India. We would welcome contributions that would help us towards this end.

C. Janakiraman
66-2605 Flannery Dr
Ottawa, Ontario
(613) 521-5791.

Human wall saves

Srinagar, Aug 17 (Samachar):

In a saga of collective human endeavour in face of calamity, hundreds of volunteers braved gushing flood waters to plug a major breach in the swollen Jhelum river which would have caused death and destruction in large areas of Baramulla district of the north western state of Jammu and Kashmir. The men erected a human wall when the river was about to cut through the embankment at Shilvet bend, 22 km downstream from here.

While the human barrier held back the waters, more volunteers — there were nearly 3,000 of them — hurriedly erected a sandbag wall to plug the breach.

Hockey team

The Indian Hockey Team's debacle at the recent Olympics in Montreal should act as a pointer for the selectors in picking up teams for future Olympics.

In view of the absence of some pertinent facts, it is not possible to pin-point all factors responsible for our team's failure to tackle various teams they encountered and this calls for a thorough investigation back home.

One fact, however looms large and that is the improvement shown by hockey teams of various participating countries, erstwhile considered of little strength, and their performance at the Olympics does not make a secret of the hard-work they must have put in to reach their present status.

It is on the basis of this acceptance of other countries' emergence as strong teams, that we should plan our future strategy. This calls for a thorough soul searching and herein lies a great responsibility on the part of our selectors and people responsible for training programs.

Let us hope that our hockey team in the next Olympics in Moscow will exonerate our performance in Montreal, and let all and sundry realise that we are still a force to reckon with.

Yogesh Chadha
Toronto

More oil in Bombay High

New Delhi, Aug 13 (Samachar):

Indian Geologists have struck oil in a well along a fault structure between Bombay High and Bassein.

Announcing this Union Petroleum Minister K.D. Malaviya said the new find, coming barely five months after the discovery of oil in Bassein North structure, brightens the prospects of oil and gas production in the country.

Addressing the Parliamentary Consultative Committee on Petroleum, Mr. Malaviya said with the new strike, it was reasonable to assume that the pools of oil around Bombay High stretch for quite a long distance.

NEW DELHI- India will take steps to set up a news agency pool of non-aligned nations as soon as the move is endorsed by the non-aligned summit in sri Lanka. Information Minister Vidya... Shukla said.

Rise

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Rise of Racism in Toronto

CANADA IS A VERY FORTUNATE COUNTRY. OUR PEOPLE HAVE COME AND WILL CONTINUE TO COME FROM MANY DIFFERENT LANDS, BRINGING THEIR CUSTOMS WITH THEM. IN THIS WAY WE HAVE A VERY RICH AND COLORFUL CUTURAL IDENTITY. WE ARE PROUD OF THE VAST CONTRIBUTION THAT CANADIANS OF PAKISTANI ORIGIN MADE TO OUR WAY OF LIFE AND ENCOURAGE YOU TO EXPLAIN YOUR CULTURAL HERITAGE HERE IN CANADA.

Pierre Teudeau, in a July letter of appreciation to a conference marking the 25th year of Pakistani immigration to Canada.

Bricks through windows. Racial taunts. Brutal assaults on the streets. And racist scrawls on the walls of religious centers.

This time it's not Germany in the Thirties, but Toronto in the Seventies.

And this time the target aren't Jews but Pakistanis, who are finding the message they receive in the streets very different from the Prime Minister's flowery message of support.

What started seemingly innocently as a trickle of 'Paki jokes' has turned into a flood of verbal and physical abuse that leaves Metro's tiny Pakistani community embattled and wary.

Although leaders of the 7,000 person community maintain a positive front and insist that discrimination against them is waning, that doesn't tally with the findings of the Ontario Human Rights Commission.

The complaints they receive are getting more numerous.

And they're getting uglier.

"There has been, the past six months an increase in harassment. Children are being harassed and spat upon. There are assaults. Some are saying they've been here for eight to ten years and they've never had any trouble. Now they don't know what to do. They're afraid to let their children out, says Beverly Johnson, the intake officer who initially hears all complaints brought to the Commission.

The harassment isn't just confined to Pakistanis. It has extended to all those of similar skin color from the East - Indians, Sikhs, Ugandans, Ceylonese and those from Bahgladesh.

But the epithet all face is the same code word: Paki.

TANZANIAN BEATEN

In January, a Tanzanian immigrant coming home by the subway from saying his prayers was beaten by three drunken youths, who began the assault with the cry, 'I see a Paki.' Both of Shamshudin Kanji's legs were broken; he spent four months in the hospital, and it won't occur until next year that he will walk again without crutches.

The Human Rights commission has six cases before it at present of Pakistanis or other East Asians who are being forced to move because of the harassment they face in their community.

One 40-year old East Indian living in Riverdale told the commission he has been under attack for the past 1½ years by white teenagers. The windows of his house were broken six or seven times, and his car damaged twice by vandals. Eggs were tossed at his house on three occasions, and obscene phone calls became the order of the day. Finally he was beaten up on the street, and had to be taken to hospital for treatment for cuts and bruises.

The attacks aren't confined to Riverdale, or to adults.

Twelve-year-old Nassir Basith can tell you about the time he was attacked this February near his North York home by three 20 year olds who took some swings at him, threw him to the ground, and rubbed snow in his face, all the time calling him 'Dirty Paki.'

Nassir ironically isn't even an immigrant from Pakistan. He was born in Canada and has lived every one of his 12 years here.

His 21 year old sister Afshan attends the University of Toronto.

She talks candidly and eloquently about the subtle signs of prejudice she's encountered.

"It's now so much outward hostility. People say it behind your back. But it comes back. Or they might say I'm not prejudiced but why don't you dress like us or speak like us.

It's difficult to keep calm under the provocation the Pakistani community has faced, but it's leaders are doing their best to keep a lid on matters.

They and other Pakistanis are also trying to distinguish between the prejudice they encounter that's based on hate and the prejudice that is based on ignorance or even the attempt to be humorous.

"In Canada some people make fun of Newfoundlanders; they call them Newfies. It doesn't mean they don't want them. It's just a form of fun. And it's the same with some who call us Pakis." says Mahmood Khan, Chairman of the 3,000 member Association of Pakistani Canadians.

"Others are serious. They throw stones and attack us. But it's individuals. It's not all Canadians who are bad, and we realize this.

But that effort not to inflame matters futher shouldn't be mistaken for lack of backbone.

Part of the reason for the attacks is the stereotype that Pakistanis are passive, don't respond to provocation, and are easygoing. But people better think again. From the people I've spoken to, they're saying if the police don't act, we'll take action ourselves. They're becoming more aggressive," says Beverley Johnson.

WIDESPREAD HOSTILITY

Like other Pakistanis interviewed, he feels the attack is imported in some measure from England, which has experienced widespread hostility towards East Asians.

And like the others, he's well aware that the 'Paki bashing' here, as it's called, has led to Pakistanis bashing back. In several areas blood is flowing on both sides now.

That's the scenario they're trying to avoid.

The strategy is to open themselves up to the Canadian community, so that fears and stereotypes might be beaten down.

In Riverdale, after the Sikh temple was attacked by vandals, it was opened to the neighbourhood for a multicultural festival.

"They found out these other cultures aren't scary. They're interesting. As a result the vandalism has gone down," says Howard Jones, one of the commissions community relations officers.

A series of community meeting on racism also stirred residents to help clean up after acts of racism.

(Toronto Daily Sun)

Book Review

Politics of the Jat Sikhs

BY Jagpal S. Tiwana

Joyce Pettigrew ROBBER NOBLEMEN. A STUDY OF THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE SIKH JATS. London, Routledge and Kegan Paul. (Dist. in Canada by General Publishing Co.) 1975. 272 p 5 pounds 95 pence.

Dr. Joyce Pettigrew, teacher of Social Anthropology at Queen's University, Belfast, applies a novel method of research in her study of the factional politics of the Jat Sikhs. She married into a Jat Sikh family, moved around for about two years among the people of the region and collected first hand of knowledge about them.

The field work for her study was done in the Doraha-Sirhind-Payal area of the central Punjab where two well knit factions of the Jat Sikhs had become involved in bloody feuds. One party was supported by the chief minister of the state Partap Singh Kairon and the other was patronised by his rival Gian Singh Rarewala, the minister for irrigation and power.

Dr. Pettigrew remarks that a Jat's first loyalty is to his family. The family cherishes certain values like izzat (honour), prestige, independence, equality etc.

To protect his family and its values, a Jat joins a faction which operates in many villages and which has political connections with the leaders at the state level. The political leaders, on the other hand, manipulate factions to eliminate each other's influence.

Though factional politics remain the focus of her study, she makes interesting observations about many aspects of Punjabi behaviour. "...one must be faithful to a friend, no matter what this involves... one must treat one's enemies unmercifully... they entertain their guests lavishly, don't place one glass of whisky in front of them but the whole bottle."

Dr. Pettigrew points out certain family practices, which may appear quite embarrassing to the Jat Sikhs settled in the western world, yet are still prevalant in some Jat Sikh families. For instance, the term Adi Karwali (half wife) is used to signify a relationship in which the wife of the older brother affords certain conjugal rights to all the unmarried younger brothers. Presumably the lady is better informed on the subject than is the writer of this review.

The use of peculiar Punjabi sayings and proverbs in the text sometimes surprises the reader. One wonders at her ability to pick up the Punjabi language in such a short period. To describe the rivalary between the Jat Sikhs and the city-dweller Sikhs she cites the popular jibe of the Green-eyed Jats against the business-minded but god fearing city dwellers. "Jhoot vi Bolney aan, ghat vi tolney aan, per tera nam vi tan lene aan" (we tell lies, we cheat, but we pray to you too.) Other popular phrases used are Rab Nehra Ke ghasun (God is far away but blows land right on your head) Panth Khatve ch (Sikh community is in danger); Das number (jail bird) etc.

Though many 'Robber Noblemen' operating at the village level will be disappointed to see that their names have been changed-original names of the leaders at the state level have been retained-yet for those who come from District Patiale it will not be difficult to spot that Balwant Singh, Ajmer Singh, Hardev Singh and Sham Singh are actually Teja Sing (Patiala bus), Arjan Singh, Chanan Singh, and Shera in the Rarewala faction and Kulwant Singh, Santokh Singh, Dr. Baljinder Singh and Satnam Singh are Karnail Singh, Jarnail Singh, Dr. Ishar Singh and Sant Hazara Singh in the Kairon faction. Dr. Pettigrew's justification for this change is to comply with the standards of anthropological practice.

Dr. Pettigrew's infatuation with the Jat Sikh culture made her dig into Sikh history to scoop out new, thought-provoking ideas. According to Dr. Pettigrew the five K's which in course of time came to be regarded as distinctly Sikh symbols, were actually worn by Jats even before conversion to the Sikh religion. "Uncut hair was a Jat custom, while thick KARA and the turban were worn for protection in war fare".

This idea is fully developed by Dr. MacLeod in his recent work EVOLUTION OF THE SIKH COMMUNITY, though it may not be acceptable to orthodox non-Jat Sikh historians.

However, despite all her love and penetration study of the Jat Sikh, Dr. Pettigrew occasionally betrays the fact that she as a foreigner. Her observations that "women will arrange affairs for a beloved Bhabi (brother's wife) when she is lonely and may lend her their husband..." is preposterous. Actually Dr. Pettigrew did not interview any Jat Sikh scholar of eminence - she interviewed Khushwant Singh and Harbans Singh but they aren't Jats. If she had discussed the customs of the Jats with Kapur Singh, J.S. Grewal or Sant Singh Sekhon she would not have concocted such fictions.

One will also discern a slight bias in favour of the Kairon faction. The Kairon faction was more often on the offensive and killed more men than did the Rarewala faction. But finally, when Kulwant Singh, the leader of the Kairon faction was shot dead, she expressed her sympathy through the words of a merchant "The king of the poor people has been killed". This could be because of her relationship with Kulwant Singh's family.

Many will not agree with Dr. Pettigrew that the Kairon faction avoided violence after Kairon's death because they had no political power to protect them. Actually Kulwant Singh and his brothers had been committing violence, including murders, even before their contact with Kairon. The reasons why they did not strike immediately after Kulwant Singh's murder were that they had lost in Kulwant Singh their key strategist and that a suitable opportunity was not easily available as the Rarewala faction has taken all extra precautions for their defence. However, the Kairon faction killed Milkha Singh, the alleged murderer of Kulwant Singh in 1972, though there was no Kairon at that time to protect them.

Similarly her assumption that Kulwant Singh was murdered immediately after Kairon's death because the Rarewala men were scared of Kairon when he was alive is not correct. Two serious attempts at the life of Kilwant Singh had already been made during the life time of Kairon.

The local strategic situation is a primary factor in this kind of feud among the Jats; outside political protection is a secondary consideration.

Dr. Pettigrew alleged that Rarewala was Akali within Congress because he came back to the Akali party to contest the 1969 elections. How about Surrinder Kairon, son of Partap Singh Kairon! He too entered the Punjab legislature on the Akali ticket after his father's death. In fact, almost all the Sikh leaders including Kairon, Hukam Singh and G. Kartar Singh were Akalis before joining congress and Rarewala is no exception.

Surprisingly, Dr. Pettigrew takes no cognizance of the fact that Kairon, at the height of power, had almost lost the election in 1962, from a predominantly Jat Sikh riding, despite all his love and patronage of the Jats. (He was declared elected by a margin of 34 votes under dubious circumstances). If Dr. Pettigrew had cared to analyse the whipping of Kairon at the hands of people he had been nourishing for so long, she would have better known the "political system of the Jat Sikhs".

Other incorrect statements are that Hardev Singh was a member of the S.G.P.C. and that the Akali candidate in Amloh riding in the 1967 election belonged to the Rarewala faction.

It was Jagjit singh, not Hardev Singh who was a member of the S.G.P.C. from Doraha area. Surjit Singh the Akali candidate from Amloh in 1967 owed his allegiance to Akali leader Gurcharan Singh Tohra who was another rival of Rarewala in the area.

There is no reference either in the text or in the bibliography to Leaf's BEHAVIOR IN A SIKH VILLAGE, another standard work on similar people.

However, despite some bias, errors and omissions, this is a unique work of its own kind, quite complimentary to the Jat Sikhs.

The book is well documented. References from each chapter are explained in the form of notes at the end. It contains a good bibliography, a few maps and a good index but no illustrations and no glossary.

Agarbatti earns exchange

Bombay, Aug. 14. (Samachar): India's agarbatti (joss stick) has brought delight to homes in over a hundred countries and the rising demand for the aromatic product is attributed to an increasing attraction among foreigners to things Indian.

Americans and Britons have a special fascination for the agarbatti while it is also popular in Canada, France, Ethiopia, Algeria, Dubai, Saudi Arabia, Nepal, Singapore and Malaysia.

India exported over Rs. 240 million (30 million U.S. dollars) worth of agarbattis, mainly to the USA, in 1975-76. The current year's export target is Rs 30 million (3.7 million U.S. dollars). Of late, the Radhakrishna Temple at Los Angeles founded by Beatle George Harrison and other, has started producting agarbattis for the use of their members. Japan is the other main competitor.

New methods of family planning

Are we on the verge of a major breakthrough in devising an infallible method of controlling human births without any harmful side effects. The Union Minister of Health and Family Planning broadly hinted as much a few days ago.

The occasion for Dr. Karan Singh's remarks was the release of a volume entitled "Recent Developments in Contraceptive Technology" in which international experts have critically evaluated the latest advances in the experimental and clinical aspects of regulating fertility in males and females.

The minister said it was premature to identify the new method of contraception publicly because methods for which such claims had been made in the past had failed to come up to expectations.

But he paid a high tribute to Indian researchers in this field when he said there might be a future Nobel prize winner among those who had assembled on the occasion.

Clinical studies are going on in relation to removable clips which are applied to the vas deferens. One of them is a simple polyethylene plug which can be removed later and another a microvalve for permanent fixture in the vas.

Two compounds of progestin, a hormone extract which is given to women in the form of an injection and is effective for a fairly long period, are already being marketed in some countries. However, there are important problems connected with their safety, but these are expected to be solved in three years. These injections are administered once in three months.

Much work has been done on the use of progestin in the form of a compound shaped like a ring and similar in size to a diaphragm. A ring of this type can be used for a month or longer.

Absorption of steroids, which are fat-soluble organic compounds including sex hormones, through the skin is also being tested. This method of introducing steroids into the human system has long been employed for cosmetic purposes.

Preliminary tests involve the use of a snugly fitting bracelet containing progestin. The feasibility of this method depends on designing a bracelet which will enable the wearer to absorb the steroid at a constant rate.

Limited or extensive trials are in progress with seven new types of intrauterine devices and one other type designed to remain with the cervix. Several of them carry an anti-fertility agent which acts locally.

According to Sheldon J. Segal, vice-president of the Population Council at Rockefeller University, New York: "The promise of a contraceptive method based on the principle of menses induction, whether or not a cycle has been fertile, warrants an investigative effort of the highest priority. In this approach could lie the solution to the problems of safety associated with continuous dosage forms of hormonal contraception, a solution that could yield near-perfect effectiveness."

These 19 experimental contraceptive methods, five for use by men and 14 by women, had reached some level of actual clinical trial by early 1975. They are considered major prospects for new contraceptive technology in the near future.

Dr. Segal writes: "Looking towards the future, it can be expected that new areas of special promise for fertility regulation will result both from among those topics now being probed by clinical investigators and from a deeper elucidation of many subjects in reproductive biology that have begun to flourish in recent years. Recent years have been remarkable in terms of the germinal discoveries that have been made in reproductive research."

How far are we from discovering the wonder drug or device that will help us beat the population problem? Very near indeed if the researchers on contraceptive technology are to be believed. Let's hope they are right - NPA Feature Service.

Improvement in Australian trade

New Delhi, Aug 15 (Samachar): India and Australia have emphasized the need to improve condition of world commodity trade and have extended their support in principle for international commodity arrangements.

A joint communique issued at the end of the four-day visit of the Indian Commerce Minister D. Chattopadhyaya, to Australia said the two governments also expressed support in principle for the conclusion of long-term commercial contracts for commodities and their intention to encourage relevant enterprises and organisations in the two countries to conclude such contracts where appropriate.

Both side welcomed the conclusion of the trade agreement between the two countries as tangible evidence of the great importance to strengthen and broaden trade and economic relations.

Agreement formalises bilateral trade relations and provides for the two governments to take appropriate measures to facilitate, strengthen and diversify bilateral trade, which is to be conducted in accordance with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Prawns in backyards

New Delhi, (Samachar): An Indian firm has developed a process for growing prawns in backyard ponds.

The Bombay-based company's spokesman says the new process will enable prawn breeding in any inland impounded waters.

Prawns, one of India's best of foreign exchange earners, have always been the preserve of the seas.

The spokesman says the company's scientists have now established the optimum conditions of growth of prawns in inland waters as well as special feed it needs.

He says the process is ready for large-scale trials all over the country. Prawn-farming can be an important source of income in villages.

Indian mutton popular

Indian mutton has a favourable export market in West Asian countries because of its lower fat content.

The lean meat is said to be better for health than the fat-rich Australian and New Zealand meat.

Confessions of an immigration officer

Excerpts from Saturday Night, July, August, 1976.

The stern, grey-faced man looked hard at me from across the table. In a cold voice he asked: "What would you do if you had to refuse someone admission to Canada?"

I hesitated. Coached by a friend who worked for the immigration department, I felt I had done rather well so far. "When they ask about the purpose of immigration policy," my friend has said, "talk about economics. That'll make their eyes light up." I had tried that earlier, and it seemed to work. But my friend hadn't said anything about deportation: he worked in a different section.

Until that day I had not had two consecutive thoughts on the subject of immigration. I was here because, just out of school, broke, and unemployed, I had gone to Canada Manpower to look for a job. Manpower had arranged this interview, with two very serious men in an airless room at the Toronto-Dominion Centre.

Both men were staring at me. "Well," I stammered, "I guess I'd look him straight in the eye, and tell him the reason that prevented him from coming to Canada." This seemed to satisfy them. But I never did find satisfactory reasons, though I looked many strangers in the eye during the next two-and-a-half years.

I began work as an immigration officer at Toronto International Airport in November, 1972. I soon discovered that, though we admitted about ninety-eight per cent of the people we saw, most of our time was spent on the others, the "nits" that we "knocked off." Nearly all of these claimed to be tourists, but were suspected of wanting to work and to stay permanently in Canada.

That was illegal. The Immigration Act divides newcomers into immigrants and non-immigrants. Tourbona-fide non-immigrants," said are prohibited by section 5 (p) of the Act. Immigrants need visas, issued abroad.

In spite of this, until November 3, 1972, a person admitted as a tourist could change his mind, decide to stay, and apply for permanent residence without leaving the country. This regulation was revoked by order-in-council at noon on November 3.

It seems a small matter. But, though the Immigration Regulations of 1967 had abolished discrimination by race and nationality, the majority of immigration officers remained stationed in Britain, Europe, and the United States. Immigrants from Asia, the Caribbean, and South America facing long delays, often came to Canada as tourists and then applied for permanent residence. There were delays in Canada, too, but it was generally possible to get permission to work, or to work anyway without it, and to be settled by the time the visa arrived.

We sorted them out in stages. Coming from a poor country, like Ecuador or Jamaica, was enough for some suspicion. Then we'd ask questions about money. Could the person afford the trip? If he brought no money, that was suspicious: maybe he was looking for work. If he brought a lot of money, that too was suspicious. Why would he bring his life savings with him on a vacation? We asked about relatives and friends here, about the reasons for the trip, about occupation and family at home. If someone had just quit his job, that was suspicious. If he had relatives here, perhaps he was coming to live here with them. On the other hand, if he didn't know anyone here, why would he come on a vacation? Any school documents or letters of reference were incriminating: perhaps they were for use in finding a job.

By the standards we used, few tourists from anywhere would have been admitted. Of course, we didn't talk to many travellers from Europe or the United States. The customs officers, who saw everyone first, stamped in those who seemed obviously bona-fide after a couple of questions. They referred to us all new immigrants, everyone who needed documentation, and all suspicious-looking types. They sent us everyone except Canadian residents, from countries on a list that changed from time to time but generally included South America, the Caribbean, Asia and Africa. People from poor countries were considered more likely to want to sneak into Canada.

Our task would have frightened a judge: we were to determine, usually without any evidence other than a person's own statements, his plans for the future. It didn't scare us though. Within half an hour we would satisfy ourselves and write a report to express our opinion. At that time we had pre-printed forms. "Person cannot afford the trip as he has spent dollars, which represents — months of his income."

Next the person was referred to a Special Inquiry Officer (SIO). He was supposed to review the case, and if satisfied, admit the client. That did happen occasionally, but usually the SIO spent his time trying to persuade the "nit" to leave Canada "voluntarily" — to "withdraw." It was explained that the alternative was probable deportation, which would permanently bar the deportee from returning. (In theory, the SIO is a senior officer. Actually, most of us were nominated Special Inquiry Officers after working a few months and taking a one-week or two-week course).

The naive went home. They were kept overnight in the "fishbowl," a locked, glass-walled waiting room with hard seats, no beds, and no way of turning off the fluorescent lights. The next morning they were put on a plane. This was an administrative measure. There is no provision for "withdrawal" in the Immigration Act. But it solved a lot of problems, quickly and easily.

Successive immigration ministers have denied that there are any racists in the department. They protest too much. Of course there are racists in the department, as many as anywhere else. There is plenty of room for any kind of bias in forming an opinion that someone is "not bona-fide", and the more common sorts of racial prejudice complement the system's built-in bias against people from poor countries. Unless he does something really outrageous, a racist officer is not weeded out; he is promoted like everyone else.

The real power of officers at the airport increased sharply in August, 1973. An Act to Amend the Immigration Appeal Board Act severely restricted the right of appeal. From that date only persons who arrived with valid visas, persons claiming Canadian citizenship, and those claiming refugee status could appeal against a deportation order. For all others, including nearly all tourists, the decision of a special inquiry would be final, except for rare and expensive appeals to the federal courts.

Immigration management lost no time in seizing the opportunity this law presented. Since clients could be deported immediately after their inquiries, it was decided to hold the hearings right at the airport. New arrivals were generally detained overnight, under guard at a local hotel. They had their inquiries the next day, and were usually deported the day after that, without ever leaving custody.

An immigration inquiry is defined as an administrative tribunal. The onus is on a newly arrived person to prove he is not prohibited.

An inquiry is not a court, but it operates much like one except that judge, jury, and prosecuter are the same person. I conducted many such inquiries at the airport and hated every moment. In a sense, the presiding officer's duty is to weigh his own arguments against those of another person. It is not a system likely to deal out impartial justice. Even with the best intentions, it is nearly impossible to be fair.

Withdrawals were no longer encouraged. Now that we had real power, the hawks on the staff applied their zeal to obtaining deportation orders. I remember one officer asking a woman, at an inquiry, how long she wanted to stay in Canada. She hesitated. A month? If it is permitted. Two? Well, yes, if that would be legal. He went on by stages until he reached five years. Then came the clincher: if he could give her permission, right now, to stay permanently, would she like that? She admitted she would, and was deported for it. Leading questions like that would have resulted, formerly, in the deportation order being quashed by the Immigration Appeal Board.

Officers who remain with the department, other than the careerists, and sinecure-seekers found in any government office, seem to develop an almost paranoid fear that the country is being overrun, and that they are the only ones who can do something to prevent it. This is nonsense, of course. Predicted total immigration for 1975, of about 150,000, is almost exactly equal to the average for the previous twenty years (147,453). Those officers who see immigration controls, as I do, as a practical necessity, essential for various economic and social reasons, but without any particular moral force, tend to become disgusted, and quit. This I did, on June 6, 1975.

Boost for computer

New Delhi, Aug 13 (Samachar): The Elections Commission has decided that foreign computer firms in India must confine their activities to exporting and manufacturing 'high technology' items.

The computer market in India used to be completely dominated by foreign firms like IBM and till 1971 ICL. Measures taken by the commission since have substantially reduced this dominance and helped build up domestic computer industry.

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Films

JEEVAN JYOTI
DIRECTED BY MURUGAM KUMARAN
PRODUCED BY M.SARAVANAN AND M BALU

The story of JEEVAN JYOTI like that of its Telugu original MUTHYALA MUGGU is the Ramayana updated, complete with the god Hanuman, whom only the pure of heart perceive to everyone else he is just another monkey. The monkey-god helps two youngsters to right the wrongs done to their mother.

This lady is a twentieth century version of the all-suffering Sita, having been thrown out of her home by a suspicious husband. She is reinstated in his heart through the heroics of the twins she bears in exile.

To its eulogies of the virtuous and submissive wife the film adds contemporary thought - beware of deceptive dowry-seeking grooms! To its Telugu original JEEVAN JYOTI adds for thrills an auto-chase and a child precariously clinging to a cliff while his helpless parents stand by.

Like most Hindi remakes of films from the south JEEVAN JYOTI is technically better acted than the original version. The east is a great deal better - light-eyed, fresh-faced Vijay Arora looks the leading man he is, which Sridhar certainly didn't; plump Bindiya Goswami, who makes her debut, is a more attractive young woman than Rani Chandra. The two children Master Raju and Baby Mun Mun are precocious tots and character actor Hangal far superior to T.L. Kantha Rao. There is little to chose between Om Shivpuri and Gopalarao - both make such genuine villains.

Where MUTHYALA MUGGU scores over JEEVAN JYOTI is in the love scenes between the lead pair. The latter has scenes done with taste and decorum but lacking the passion of the original - perhaps these fell victim to the new policy of the censors?

The Telugu film won the year's best photography (colour) award and cameraman Ishan Arya repeats his earlier success in the remake. He has used subdued shades rather unexpected given the south Indian filmmakers predilection for glaring colour. Natural lighting in the outdoors is effectively used. The palatial mansions are lovitable if unrealistic settings.

Perhaps for the first time in a Hindi film, the hero finds himself at his wits end- now is he to save his child from falling into those dark ravines? It is the monkey-god who leaps to the rescue, ties a rope round the child; who is then tugged up by the father. His work over, the god turns into an idol. Hero and heroine bow before it and sing his praises. A cue to many in the audience to do likewise. And surprise of surprises many do.

APOORVA RAANGANGAL
WRITTEN AND DIRECTED BY K. BALACHANDER

This film won three awards in the national film festival this year; for the best Tamil film, best photography (black and white) and best playback (female) for Vani Jayaram.

The entanglements of plot are rather like those of the Hollywood hit FORTY CARATS - an attractive widow in love with a teenaged boy, and in turn her young daughter engaged to a middle-aged widower, but the story has the added Indian twist, unknowingly the lovers are related already, the young boy being the son of the widower. APOORVA RAAGANGAL becomes more than the examinations of love between couples of disparate ages. "Is my daughter to become my mother-in-law?" asks the widow. These abberated familial relationships are not to be and the youngsters return to their parents. Director Balachander has the sense not to resolve this dilemma by contriving the marriages of the two older and the two younger people. His approach is generally life-like and restrained. Sri Vidya as the lonely classical singer betrayed by her lover and daughter acts with taste. Ghe gadfly in the ointment is comedian Nagesh, who is too theatrical, to be amusing as the doctor-buffoon. As a serious study of unusual relationships, the film would have improved without him.

The photography award was well deserved. The interiors are skillfully lighted and photographed. The tracking shots in palatial mansions are taken with ease and facility. Rarely does outdoor camera-work match the interiors, but photographer Lokanath seems equally adept at either. In one shot however Sri Vidya reads in bed in a partially-lighted room with no light falling on the book at all.

Vani Jayaram has not sung as beautifully as M.L. Vasanthakumari in HUMSA GEETA (Kannada). It is the latter who deserved the best playback (female) award for her rendering of classical compositions.

MERA JIWAN
DIRECTED BY BINDOO SHUKLA
PRODUCED BY HAMSUKH KOTHARI

Bombay films have always been fascinated by mortal sickness. A used to be pale and pretty heroine languishing from T.B. but troubles have changed since then. The racking cough gives way to sophisticated leukaemia or as in MERA JIWAN a mysterious affliction of the heart, calling for some dramatic open-heart surgery in a village clinic.

In some ways MERA JIWAN copies KORA KAGAZ, itself a remake of SAAT PHAKE BANDHE (Bengali). a barren tree symbolises the life of the invalid heroine, (Vidya Sinha), instead of the blank sheet of paper (KORA KAGAZ). The theme song MERA JIWAN KUCHCH KAAM NA AAYA interspersed for pathos, resembles remarkably the earlier film's MERA JIWAN KORA KAGAZ RAH GAYA. Both films end with loving unions naturally unlike the original Bengali movie. Instead of the sensitive treatment of domestic discord in KORA KAGAZ, we have in MERA JIWAN the usual obsession with socially relevant themes - discipline in educational institutions, the need for rural doctors, the irrelevance of paper-qualifications without professional purpose, etc. One cannot quarrel with the themes but what the director makes of them is another matter.

Newcomer Dushyanta, the medical idealist wears spectacles like Vijay Anand KORA KAGAZ fashion. Not content with this he manages to act at once like Vinod Khanna and Sunil Dutt. Vidya Sinha's face is made up to look forlorn and ill; an impression belied by her robustness.

DARSHAK IN
DEMOCRATIC WORLD

What is wrong with Indian sports?

by Chander Mehra

The Indian hockey team's inglorious performance at the Olympics, not to mention the poor showing by the rest of the Indian contingent, should turn out to be a blessing in disguise for Indian sport. This is the view expressed by a number of Indians from various strata of society this writer met earlier this week.

"Although quite shocking, it is perhaps the best thing that has happened to Indian sport in recent years," said a prominent sports instructor of Delhi. "It will shake us out of complacent attitude towards sports."

For years, said a young enthusiast, our approach to sports has been conditioned more by emotionalism rather than pragmatism which is badly needed to build up our strength in this field.

It is about time we took stock by our assets and liabilities in the sports arena. Unfortunately, insofar as world standards are concerned, there is no stock to be taken. We are at the bottom of the world.

It is evident that instead of improving, our standards are deteriorating. Humiliating is the only word which properly sums up the state of affairs. And it is not only at the Olympics but also in other tournaments like Wimbledon, Merdeka and so on that our performances do not come up to the standard one would hope for.

What is wrong with Indian sport? The question has been asked, debated and answered time and again but we seem to be nowhere near achieving a measure of repeatability in our performances despite the various diagnoses put forth by experts and the numerous postmortems conducted by officials.

Some say there is too much politics in Indian sport as a result of which those who should normally be concentrating on improving standards waste their time over petty squabbles.

In fact our hockey debacle at Montreal is also stated to be the result of a rift among players and officials. In fact, Prithipal Singh, chairman of Indian Hockey Federations selection committee admitted recently that there were dissentions between players and team officials. "A serious conflict he said, "has been brewing between players and some of the officials."

Admitting that he has received a joint letter from the 16 players in the hockey contingent in which allegations have been made, P. Singh demanded a thorough enquiry by the government of India into the causes of India's defeats against Holland and Australia. He also said that those responsible for this humiliation should be dealt with severely.

Over the years a number of Indian players has suffered at the hands of arrogant, and frequently ignorant, sports administrators many of whom, for inexplicable reasons, seem to have carved out for themselves permanent places in important sports bodies.

The sports organisations are riddled with politics and the energy of the office bearers is used primarily to devise ways to hold on to their office for as long as possible. Such people are really the bane of Indian sports and should be purged as soon as possible. We should instead have more and more recognised sportsmen who can give proper direction to our sports organisations.

Another reason put forth for our consistently poor performances is that the "country's poverty and the inadequate diet of the people mitigate against good performance." It is forgotten, however, that we have a population of over 600 million. Undernourishment is admittedly one of the biggest problems facing the nation. But surely, not all of the 600 million people are underfed.

Many experts believe that government is not doing enough, that there are too many bureaucratic bottlenecks, that our training facilities are inadequate, that our players do not get enough international practice, that deserving players do not get encouragement, and that our players and officials lack discipline.

Perhaps the most important reason for India's failure in the sports arena is that we have never seriously tried to tap the vast reservoir of young talent which is waiting to be tapped in the schools and in villages.

We must accept the basic fact that the country does not have the resources to spend money on sports in the same way as developed countries do. Nor would it be proper to give sports a priority over economic development. In poor countries problems of socio-economic development would always get precedence over the distinction of winning a few medals at a sports meet.

But it does not mean that our performance cannot improve unless we make a massive investment in the development of sports. We have to make do with whatever governmental resources are made available for this purpose.

We should supplement these by grants and donations from private individuals and companies.

Machine tools for U.S.S.R.

New Delhi, Aug 13 (Samachar): Indian machine tools will soon make their debut in the Soviet markets.

The first ever order for Indian machine tools from the Soviet Union has been secured by the Projects and Equipment Corporation, a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation of India the shipments are to start immediately.

More irrigation potential created

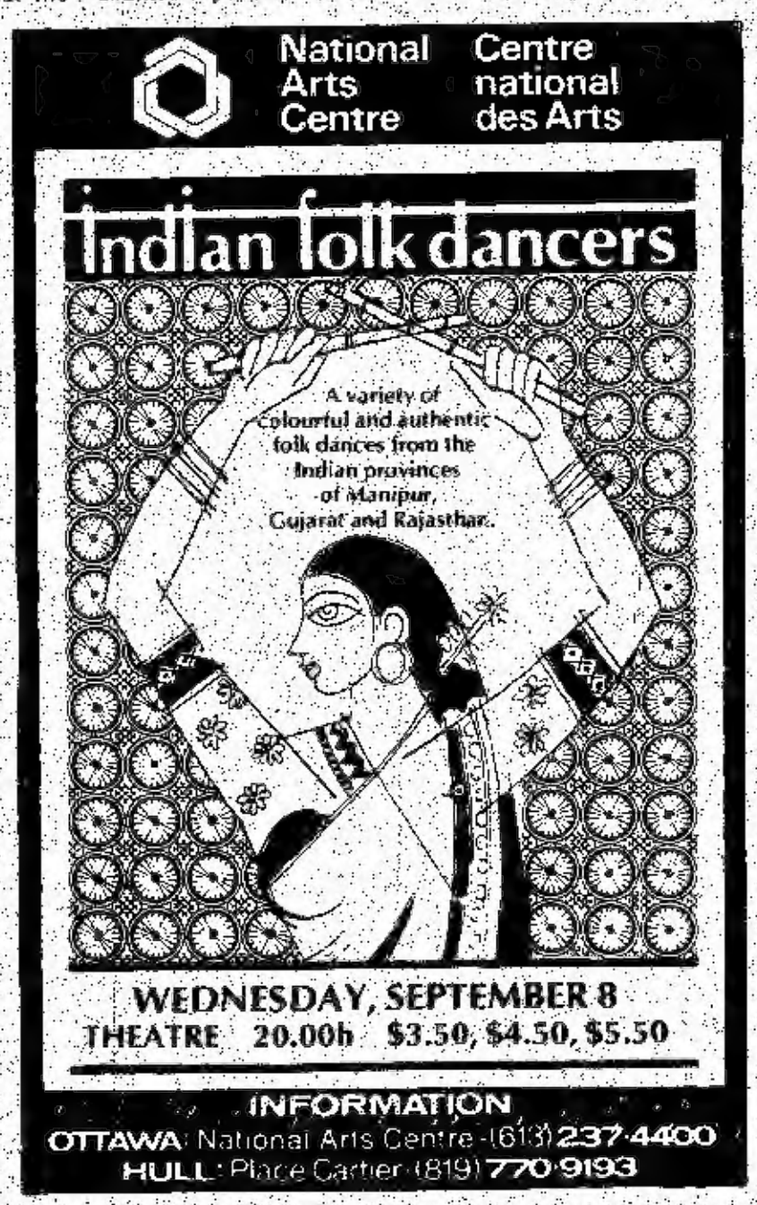
New Delhi, August 15 (Samachar) An additional irrigation potential of nearly two million hectares has been created in 1975-76, according to the latest estimates available with the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Of this, major and medium irrigation works contributing 1.05 million hectares against 0.8 million hectares in the previous year, according to an official release.

Soviet urea for India

New Delhi, August 15 (Samachar) The Soviet Union will supply India 2.15 lakh tonnes of urea worth about Rs 28 crore (37.3 million U.S. dollars) in 1976.

An agreement to this effect was concluded here between India's Metal and Mineral Trading Corporation (MMTC) and Soyuzpromexport, the Soviet trade organisation.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THEATRE 20.00h $3.50, $4.50, $5.50
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Passports impounded for anti-government activities

In an unprecedented move, the government of India has issued orders impounding the passports of some citizens of India residing in the United States of America.

All of the four persons whose passports have been invalidated are leaders of 'Indians for Democracy', a nationwide organization of Indian citizens living in the United States campaigning for the restoration of human rights and democracy in India. This organization has submitted a 73 page complaint to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, charging the government of India with consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights. This report, filed in the last week of May, lists hundreds of specific examples of ill treatment and torture of political prisoners. On June 26, 1976, aniversary of the declaration of state of emergency in India, members of 'Indians for Democracy' held demonstrations, vigils and meeting all across the United States.

Sangayya R. Hiremath, 31 is a management science consultant at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, and lives in Downers Grove, Illinois, with his wife and a child. He has served on the National Steering Committee of 'Indians for Democracy', and worked as its National Coordinator. He has been living in the U.S. for the last eight years and has been very active with a variety of community organizations relating to the development of India. Among other things, he has served as President and Chairman of India League of America, director of Rural India Health Project (RIHP) and Chairman of India Development Service (IDS). He is presently working on mobilizing the American Public opinion, working as the Executive Secretary of Committee for Freedom in India. he just returned from a successful two week long trip to major western European countries, having met with organizations and individuals concerned about the human rights situation in India.

Ram Gehani, 41, is an Associate Professor at the District of Columbia Teachers College and lives in Beltsville, Maryland, with his wife and two children. He is serving on the National Coordinating Committee of 'Indians for Democracy'. He has been living in the United States for about six years and has been active in various community organizations working for social welfare programs in India. Mr. Gehani was, at one time, a secretary to Acharya Kripalani, the well known freedom fighter and Gandhian politician in India.

Mr. Nandi is 34 years old and lives in Alexandria, Virginia, with his wife and two children. He has also been active in Indian organizations in this country which have taken an active role in rural development programs in India. He is actively supporting a rural well-digging and agricultural project in southern India.

Mr. Gehani, Mr. Hiremath and Mr. Nandi were instrumental in raising thousands of dollars for the Prime Minister's Relief Fund to support Bangladesh refugees who crossed into India in 1971.

Mr. Poddar is a 36-year-old businessman living with his wife in Lansing, Michigan. Like many other members of IFD, he has a history of involvement in self-help type, economic development programs in India. He is the Chairman of India Foundation, under which he raised almost one million dollars to help India support Bangladesh refugees in 1971.

In the last year, IFS has been effective in mobilizing public opinion in the U.S.A. against the repressive policies of the Indian government. It is quite possible that this action will be expanded in the near future to include even Indian students in the U.S.A. and other countries who are on temporary visas. They would then face the unenviable prospect of repatriation to India. IFO calls on all civil libertarians, human rights activists and others all over the world to take steps ensuring that no Indian citizen is deported for asserting his or her right to dissent.

Kathakali dancers in Bulgaria

The Kerala Kala Mandalam, a troupe of Kathakali dancers, ended its visit to Sofia on July 29 with a performance of the 'Ramayana' before a capacity audience of over 900 persons at the prestigious Georgi Kirkov Hall.

Earlier, the Committee of Art and Culture and the Indo-Bulgarian Friendship Society jointly hosted a reception in honour of the dance troupe. On July 28, the Indian Ambassador Mr. Hiremath gave a reception for the troupe which was attended by high government officials and cultural personalities such as artists, writers.

Round the world cycle tour

by BHARAT P. MATHUR

Ottawa, Aug. 15

Out on a three-year cycling trip round the world, Purushotham Achar a mechanical engineer working as a technical assistant at the Hindustan Machine Tools, Ltd., Bangalore, arrived in Ottawa from Montreal on August 12 on his way to Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Leaving India in September 1975, Achar had already pedalled his way through Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, most of the Middle East and European countries (with the exception of the Soviet Union) and the U.K. Early last July, he was airlifted by Air-India from London to New York, from where he cycled down to Montreal to be in good time to see the Olympics, for which he was able to manage a complimentary pass.

Relating his experiences to me, the enterprising young man said that he crossed over to Lahore from Amritsar and had no problems in Pakistan. He was in Beirut when fighting was raging there and was detained by the leftist Moslem Lebanese on suspicion of being a journalist, for two days. While in Europe, he availed himself of the opportunity of watching the winter Olympics at Innsbruck for which he got a free ticket. He had to discard his Indian cycle in Paris, where he was presented a new French cycle by the Peugot Co. to participate in Tour de France, the 2,500 KM cycle race from Paris to Nice and back, in which he secured the fifth position.

Softspoken, Achar acknowledged with gratitude the hospitality extended to him by the Indian community in practically all the countries he had so far visited on his way. He was also able to earn some money through radio and TV interviews.

Bubbling with enthusiasm, Achar said he planned to spend about a year travelling in North and South America and would be crossing into the U.S. from British Columbia. He expected to leave for the Hawaii Islands some time in 1977, hopefully getting a free air-lift and then go off to Japan, Hong-Kong and the Philippines. He is looking forward to his visits to the North and the South-East Asian countries, particularly China, with eager anticipation. His ambition in life is to write a book on 'International Sports' after completion of his current world tour in 1978.

Mrs. Raghuramiah in Toronto

Mrs. Lakshmi Raghuramaiah, President, All India Women's Conference visited Toronto during the last week of July. She was visiting several North American cities to open U.S chapters of All India Women's conference and she was also leading the Indian delegation to the International alliance of women, held in New York from July 21st to July 28th.

While in Toronto she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs V. Basavaiah of Bharathi Kala Madram and chairman, Hindu Temple society of Canada. Telugu speaking people have given a reception at the residence of Nowroji Madala in honour of Mrs. Raghuramaiah. She was also interviewed by the Globe and Mail.

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Tarlochan S. Gill, M.A.
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Daman Malik
B.A., CLU
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Muhammad A. Saeed
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Noordin Jadavji
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s.Raghuramiah in Toronto

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Free meditation classes

The Canada Hindu Organization Incorporated, a non-profit charitable organization with its Cultural Resource Centre at Eastdale Collegiate Institute, 701 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, is actively involved in disseminating the Cultures of India to residents in Ontario, and other provinces in Canada.

The Organization is making a genuine contribution towards providing the community with access to opportunities for developing an awareness and an understanding of the Hindu Society.

Dhani Sharma, the General Secretary of the Organization says that in response to several requests from members of the public, the Organization has decided to conduct free classes in Meditation and Yoga.

Shri Rajkumar Mathur Ji, who was born in India and has conducted meditation and yoga classes in other cities in Ontario, commences free Meditation and Yoga classes at the Canada Hindu Organization Incorporated. Cultural Resource Centre at Eastdale Collegiate Institute Auditorium at 701 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, on Sundays at 2.00 p.m. These classes are conducted every Sunday, and anyone can join at any session.

Mathur Ji has developed a unique method and quality of approach to the practice of Meditation and Yoga. He teaches a very simple method of relaxation of emptying one's mind of stress and depression and relief from tensions.

The Organization is also conducting free Hindi and Sanskrit classes at the above address every Sunday from 3.00 p.m. by Shri Yogiraj Sharma, M.A., a distinguished Hindi and Sanskrit scholar and teacher from India.

Dhani Sharma says that there is no age restriction to any of the classes and they are all absolutely free and open to the Public.

For further information, please write or telephone, Dhani Sharma, General Secretary, Canada Hindu Organization Incorporated, P.O. Box 375 Station "J", Toronto, M4J 4Y8 Telephone 465-2214.

Indo-Canadian ventures

OTTAWA, August 8

India's economic and commercial relations with Canada have been growing steadily and have found expression in the establishment in each country of joint ventures for mutual benefit.

The Canadian Government recently accorded approval to the setting up of an Indo-Canadian plant in the province of Ontario for the processing of shrimps from India. Estimated to cost $150,000, this plant, when fully commissioned, would import and process Indian shrimps valued at over $1 million annually.

The second venture for which Canadian approval was given only the last week of July is for setting up in the province of Nova Scotia a plant for rum which would be imported in bulk from India.

Similarly, in India, a plant was recently started with assistance from the Canadian industry for manufacturing marine containers. Two other projects are nearing finalisation for the production of electronic equipment.

Indian folk dancers to perform

A cultural troupe of about 26 folk dancers and musicians from India will be visiting Canada in the second week of September after taking part in the Smithsonian Institution's festival program for the US Bicentennial Celebrations in Washington. The troupe is scheduled to give a stage performance in Ottawa on Wednesdy 8 September 1976, at 8 p.m. at the National Arts Centre and another in Toronto on Saturday 11 September at the Eaton's auditorium under the auspices of the India Canada Association of Toronto.

The troupe, which has been specially selected by the Government of India, will be presenting an authentic picture of India's living folk art and traditions. There will be dancers from various provinces of India including Rajasthan, Gujarat and Manipur who will be fascinatingly attired in their beautiful, rich in colour costumes and ornaments and present a varied repertoire of music and dance. There will also be Naga dancers in their resplendent head dresses.

Air India expands to Middle East

Air-India, which has one of the largest route networks in the Middle East region, has introduced a wide-body Boeing 747 service between India and Dubai on a once-a-week basis. The carrier operates eleven services into the Gulf area of the Middle East region, in addition to Boeing 707 services to Cairo and Teheran, operating between London and Bombay.

Currently, Air-India is the only carrier operating Boeing 747 services on its USA and India route through Kuwait, one of the main oil producing countries in the Middle East. With the continuing increase in traffic in and out of the Middle East region, Air-India plans to introduce additional high capacity aircraft services. The carrier has posted load factors in excess of 70 percent in the last financial year, and the first quarter of 1976-77.

The airline now services the following cities in the Middle East: Abu Dhabi, Aden, Baghdad, Bahrain, Cairo, Dhahran, Doha, Dubai, Kuwait, and Teheran. Services to Beirut are suspended in view of the uncertain conditions in Lebanon at this time.

Film festival in Delhi

New Delhi, Aug 17 (Samachar): The sixth International Film Festival of India will be held in New Delhi from January 3 to 16, 1977.

Pakistan and China have been invited for the first time to participate in the festival instituted in 1952.

In all, more than 100 countries have been invited for the festival being arranged two years after the last one held in 1975.

Vasantakumari and Vidya to visit Canada

by Prof. V. Subramaniam

Classical music and dancing are cultivated by some families in India for generations but even among such, Vasantakumari's family has the unique distinction of having reached the top in each generation. Her mother LATANGI was the pioneer in rediscovering the compositions of PURANDARADASA, the founding father of the classical Carnatic musical tradition. Dr. VASANTAKUMARI has reached the top of the ladder of fame as a performing musician besides continuing the work of her mother in popularizing the compositions of PURANDARA DASA. Her daughter SRI VIDYA barely twenty, has already made a mark as a leading BHARATA NATYAM dancer besides winning the FILM FARE award as a leading actress for 1975.

A mere recital of Vasantakumari's honours and achievements makes a formidable list by itself. Eight thousand performances and four hundred records for a CLASSICAL singer in her early forties is a powerful demonstration of dedication of NADOPASANA and of wide popularity as well. Honours have piled on her thick and fast in twenty odd titles but three of these may be singled out for mention. She received the decoration of PADMA BHUSHAN in 1967 from India's President RADHA KRISHNAN and the National Award as the leading CARNATIC musician in 1970 from India's President V.V. Giri. This year she has received an honorary doctorate from the University of Mysore on the occasion of its diamond Jubilee along with several other distinguished scholars and artistes.

Dr. M.L. Vasantakumari receiving the National Award for Carnatic music from India's President

She has sung in several princely courts by invitation and was honoured by the King of Nepal.

These honours only indicate her tall stature in classical music but say little about her style. In this regard, she has been fortunate in training her gifted voice under two demanding teachers, her own father and the late genius G.N. Balasubramaniam.

As a result, her musical performances are a feast alike to the classical connoisseur and the layman. The latter is enchanted by the limitless range and capabilities of her voice and her varied repertoire while the former enjoys every bit of her virtuosity in ALAPANA. Ragas such as ANDOLIKA and HAMSANADAM have become major Ragas now, instead of being APURA RAGAS or VINTA RAGAS mainly because of her handling them.

Sri Vidya in an expressive pose.

Her daughter SRI VIDYA learnt her classical BHARATA NATYAM from the formidable maestro the late DANDAYUDHA PANI PILLAI, well known for his extraordinary precision and exploration of rythmic patterns of ADAVUS and his original compositions. She is already recognized for her rich ABHINAYA-emotive interpretation by facial expression and hand gestures. In addition, she has won a high place as a film star with her recent award. A film critic remarked recently that she needs no studio nor set except her pair of expressive eyes.

DR. VASANTAKUMARI and SRI VIDYA will be on a concert tour of North America in September and October 1976 and will be performing in Ottawa in mid-September. The performace is a combined one with Vasantakumari's music performance in the first half and Sri Vidya's dance in the second half-both with live accompaniments. Further information may be obtained from Professor V. SUBRAMANIAM, Political Science, Carleton University, Ottawa, telephone 231-6676 and 521-4332.

Indian immigration down

There was a noticeable decline in the number of Indian citizens who migrated to Canada for permanent residence in 1975, the figure being 11,600 compared to 14,264 in 1974.

This was due to the tightening of restrictions on immigration announced by the Canadian Government in September 1974.

Actually, there had been a marked rise in the number of Indian immigrants in 1973 and 1974, the figures for a few previous years being 10,130 in 1973, 5,754 in 1972, 5,697 in 1971 and 6,324 in 1970.

Huge iron ore reserves in Bihar

The Geological Survey of India has located huge reserves of iron ore around Chiria village of Mahohargarh district in Bihar.

According to the Chairman of the GSI, the reserves in this region are believed to be the largest ore deposits in the country and perhaps among the largest in the world.

The newly found reserves are estimated to contain 1970 million tonnes of iron ore.

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India honours Canada's humanitarian

by Bharat P. Mathur

The Indian High Commission in Canada arranged a special function in Ottawa on Thursday, August 12, to honour Dr. (Miss) Lotta Hitschmanova, Founder and Executive Director of the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada, "in recognition of her outstanding service to India."

Dr. Hitschmanova was amongthe 45 eminent foreign women named by the Indian National Committee of the Internation Women's Year (1975), presided over by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, for the honour in recognition of their distinguished services to that country. The other included Barbara Ward of the U.K., Margaret Mead of the U.S. and Mother Theresa.

The High Commissioner, Uma Shankar Bajpai, presented the award to Dr. Hitschmanova in commemmoration of the IWY which took the form of a scroll with an inscription, a silver momento and a set of four volumes of "Spirit of India" brought out by the Indira Gandhi Abhinandan Samiti.

Speaking at the reception held to mark the occasion, Mr. Bajpai said that 'these tokens of the gratitude and admiration of the women and children of India for a great humanitarian cannot be a measure of the immense services which you have rendered to our people." It was the gesture that counted and not the nature of these gifts "which will be a constant reminder to you of the sub-continent that will always cherish you in its memory."

Expressing her feelings for the honour done to her, Dr. Hitschmanova recalled the intangibles of friendships cultivated, and the new horizons that the USC had succeeded in opening up in India, which she regarded as its proudest achievements. It was the relief and welfare work of some importance that it carried out among the most needy, particularly destitute children, to which she attached the highest value. And her greatest satisfaction was that the projects which the USC had sponsored in that country before phasing out in June 1975 were now being continued with completely Indian funds.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATION

The USC is a voluntary, non-denominational relief and rehabilitation organisation supported annually by an estimated half a million Canadians belonging to diverse faiths and religions.

It came into being in 1945, when it was authorised by the USC of the USA as a counterpart agency inCanada to go to the rescue of child victimes of World War II in Europe. Later, it expanded its activities to embrace Asia and Africa. The Asian countries, apart from India, which have benefitted from its aid are Korea, Viet-Nam, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Nepal.

In an interview, Dr. Hitschmanova explained to me that the USC sought to create an awareness of Canada's responsibilities towards the less fortunate in the developing world, with children as its greatest concern because 'they are the hope for a better tomorrow'. Its system was calculated to bring the peoples of the world closer together by winning the hearts of children. With its projects supported on a self-help basis, it had been dispensing aid in areas of the greatest human need ever since its inception.

AID IN FOUR FIELDS

Dr. Hitschmanova said that the USC began working in India in 1953 soon after completing its task in Korea. Its aid covered four fields, namely assistance to

orphans, medical care in remote, isolated areas, education and community development and emergency relief. Up to 1975, it had spent of $2 million in India, which had the largest number of sponsored programs.

She stated that help to impoverished and under-nourished children, often orphaned or abandoned, was extended mostly through the Guild of Service (Seva Samajan) in the States of Tamil-Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnatak. Those admitted to the Guild homes were found Canadian foster parents who provided them food, shelter, clothing and basic education. It donated two vocational training centres to the Guild in Madras and opened an institute in the city to train girls in child care and home-making.

By donating eight jeep ambulances to four branches of the All-India Women's Conference, the Karnatak Health Institute and the Indian Co-operative Union in New Delhi, Dr. Hitschmanova said, the USC had launched a pilot project whereby medicine and medical staff were made available to indigent areas. Three Khasi midwives were given scholarships by it to attend a two-year Red Cross hospital course in Shillong. It also financed a dispensary in a slum area in Madras for several areas.

The USC granted scholarships to the Delhi School of Social Work and sponsored community centres in Tamil-Nadu for vocational training to children. It distributed cotton blankets and sarees and woollen baby-shirts to indigent villages in Tamil-Nadu and shipped large quantities of skim milk powder, peanut butter biscuits and rice for women and children in Kodai villages and pavement dwellers in Madras as part of its intensive feeding program.

Apart from this, the USC carried out mass relief work for drought victims in Bihar, supported the establishment of an Agricultural Training Institute in Ranchi for young tribals in co-operation with the Ramakrishna Mission and arranged large-scale relief for East Pakistani refugees sheltering in Indian camps.

Dr. Hitschmanova, who had the privilege of being introduced to Mrs. Gandhi and was impressed by her courage of conviction and dynamic personality, said, "I have been going to India every year to inspect and survey the growing network of USC activities in different States during the past 22 years and found Indians to be extremely friendly and faithful. I have seen with my own eyes the absolutely incredible all-round development that has taken place in that community during this period. We withdrew from India when we were assured that all our partner agencies would be able to step into our shoes. We had helped them to meet their own needs themselves and we worked ourselves out of the job.

How the Federal Government communicates

(Special to Canadian Scene from the Department of the Secretary of State) The federal Government has many publications in which it explains the official policy of multiculturalism and the activities which have been created in support of this policy.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration produces the monthly ETHNIC KALEIDOSCOPE, a bilingual periodical which it distributes to the ethnic press and to organizations working with immigrants. Copies are also made available to university ethno-cultural study centres, and to libraries.

Ethnic Kaleidoscope has existed for three years and contains information on immigration policies, citizenship, views and comments from the ethnic press, matters relating to the federal policy of multiculturalism, and current events within the ethno-cultural communities. The publication also carries profiles on immigrants who are making a name for themselves in Canada.

MULTI-NEWS, a new bulletin, is available bi-monthy form the Department of the Secretary of State. It contains feature stories based on major events and policies related to multicultural activities. The roles of several of the cultural agencies, especially their work to further multicultural objectives, are described and other multicultural information is also recorded.

Ram stresses potato exports

Simla, Aug. 10 (Samachar): Union Agriculture Minister Jagjivan Ram has underscored the vast export potentialities of potatoes this year in the wake of widespread drought in parts of western Europe.

Dispelling potato growers' fears that increased production would render prices unremunerative, Jagjivan Ram said he would give "due attention" to the export aspect

Recommendations of Swaran Panel

New Delhi, Aug 15 (Samachar): The transaction of Government business and its allocation among Ministers might be made by internal orders of the Prime Minister at Centre and the Chief Ministers in the States, according to a suggestion made by the Swaran Singh Committee on Constitutional Reforms.

This is now done under the constitution by the President and the governors respectively.

The committee recommendation, appeared in an official printed compilation.

The compilation of the recommendations of four instalments prepared on the eve of the government talks with Parliamentary opposition leaders on the proposed constitutional changes scheduled for August seven.

In the view of the Committee, it is unnecessary to make provision in the constitution regarding rules for transaction of government business.

The Committee has therefore recommended amendment of article 77(3) and 166(3) on the lines it has proposed.

Another previously little noted recommendation proposes that persons with special knowledge or practical experience in public affairs also qualify for nomination to Rajya Sabha.

Nominated members of the Rajya Sabha and the upper houses of State legislature are now required under the constitution to be selected from among authors, scientists, artists and social workers.

The recommendations of the Committee appointed by the ruling Indian National Congress President, D.K. Borooah, on February 26 have been grouped in the compilation under twenty heads. Chief among these are the preamble, the fundamental duties, the directive principles, the power of judicial review, the election disputes, the services, the centre-state coordination, the emergency, and the constitutional amendments.

A.P. endowment commissioner in Toronto

Andhra Pradesh Govt. endowments commissioner Purushotham Naidu was in Toronto in connection with the construction of Hindu temple in Toronto. He was deputed by the A.P. Government, to report the progress of work at New York and Pittsburgh temples and visit Toranto for consultations. During his visit he held talks with V. Basavaiah, Chairman, trustee board and with K. Venkatraman trustee treasurer and others.

C. Annoarao, chairman, Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams was also at Toronto on June 23,24 and 25th. V. Basavajah, chairman, Hindu temple society of Canada gave a reception in honour of Anna Rao. K. Venkatraman, treasurer trustee reviewed the progress of work so far. Nowroji Madala presented Sri Annarao a Toronto souvenir on behalf of Toronto temple society members. Mr. Thirumalai, secretary, proposed a vote of thanks.

During his speech Annarao promised Toronto temple the same help-monetary and technical- they are providing to New York and Pittsburge temples. He also disclosed that nearly 20 'stipis' are on their way to new York from India to look after the construction of temples at New York and Pittsburgh. Their services would be available to Toronto temple also, if the society succeeds infinding a suitable site for the temple very soon.

Cheaper houses

New Delhi, Aug. 16 (Samachar) Trials of new building methods evolved by Indian scientists indicate the innovations lead to a substantial reduction in construction costs.

According to National Building Organization Direction G. C. Mathur, the overall saving by using new techniques comes to about 14.2 per cent compared to the cost of conventionally built structures. The savings are as much as 42 percent on the foundation and 15 percent cent on the roofing and flooring.

The innovations were tried out by the Indian Standards Institute in erecting an office-cum-laboratory under NBO's experimental housing scheme.

Government companies make profit

New Delhi, (Samachar): The Central Government public sector units have not only earned a record profit of Rs 3500 million during 1975-76 but have also generated substantial internal resources for further development and growth and reduce prices in several important spheres, according to the Bureau of Public Enterprises.

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By Pranati...

The tomato... gardeners it's a v... Manygardenersh... storage or speciai... tomato plants in... certainly an enjoy... it has been said, ... Being the most po... consumed especi... have a surplus sto... bulk from local g... lowest.

Tomatoes riper... careful handling. ... slightly greenish ... away from direct ... refrigerated. Did... and half the vitan... eating raw toma... relish. It has bee... take advantage o...

10 tomatoes, firm
½ cup ghee
¾ cup finely cho...
2 to 4 green chili...
2 tsp. finely chop...
1 tsp. freshly ma...
½ tsp. ground tu...
1 ½ cups uncook...
1½ cups tomato ...
1 cup water
1½ tsp. salt or to...
1/8 tsp. sugar
1½ cups frozen g...
1 tbsp. of such ch...

Slice off top ¼ ... shells about ¼ inc... Press tomato pulp ... 1½ cups and reser... onions and fry ab... turmeric and rice... heat. Add tomato... Cook gently abou... simmer for 10 min...

Sprinkle a little ... baking pan ... d th... lightly and mou... almond on top. D... 350 F. oven for ... piping hot and t...

The ingredients ... disregard the lin...

Indian ...

WINNIPEG ... Th... woman who is sui... removing her o... that a person ge... licence should be ... a donor form for ... parts.

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In a counter-cla... R.C. Patel admits ... plaintiff's only ki... he was negligent...

Kitchen Korner

By Pramila Sengupta

The tomato.....to the botanist it's a fruit or a berry; to the gardeners it's a vegetable; to me it's a tasty and versatile food. Many gardeners shy away from growing vegetables that need winter storage or special harvesting preparations but grow at least some tomato plants in their back-yard. Picking your own vegetables is certainly an enjoyable event for you and your family. No vegetable, it has been said, is more satisfying to our taste than the tomato. Being the most popular vegetable in the world, tomatoes are widely consumed especially at this time of the year when many families have a surplus stock from their farms or gardens; others may buy in bulk from local growers or roadside stands when prices are the lowest.

Tomatoes ripened on the plant have the best flavor but need careful handling. It should be refrigerated quickly. Others with a slightly greenish cast will ripen in a day or two at room temperature away from direct sunlight. For maximum flavor these should not be refrigerated. Did you know that a tomato has four times vitamin A and half the vitamin C content of an orange? But if you are tired of eating raw tomatoes, then bake, stuff or make nice chutneys or relish. It has been said that variety is the spice of life, so why not take advantage of my recipe and enjoy this sunshine vegetable.

Tomato Dolma

10 tomatoes, firm ripe and washed
½ cup ghee
¾ cup finely chopped ginger
2 to 4 green chilies, chopped
2 tsp. finely chopped ginger
1 tsp. freshly made ground garam masala
½ tsp. ground turmeric
1 ½ cups uncooked rice
1½ cups tomato pulp
1 cup water
1½ tsp. salt or to taste
1/8 tsp. sugar
1½ cups frozen green peas
1 tbsp. of each chopped coriander leaves and chopped almond

Slice off top ¼ of each tomato, then hollow tomatoes out leaving shells about ¼ inch thick. Drain tomatoes upside down for ½ hour. Press tomato pulp through a fine sieve to extract juice. Measure out 1½ cups and reserve for rice. Heat ½ cup ghee in a heavy pan; add onions and fry about 5 minutes or until soft. Add chilies, ginger, turmeric and rice, cook for another 5 to 8 minutes over medium heat. Add tomato pulp, water, salt and sugar. Bring to a rapid boil. Cook gently about 8 minutes, uncovered. Stir in peas; cover and simmer for 10 minutes; or until rice is tender. Cool.

Sprinkle a little salt on each hollow tomato; place tomatoes in a baking pan and then fill with the rice and pea mixture, spooning it in lightly and mounding it up on top; sprinkle chopped leaves and almond on top. Drizzle with remaining ghee. Bake, uncovered, in a 350 F. oven for about 12 to 15 minutes, or just until tomatoes are piping hot and the almonds are light brown.

CORRECTION

The ingredients for TIKKA KABOBS, August 5 th issue, please disregard the line 1 tsp lemon juice, vinegar, or dry sherry.

India never so strong

NEW DELHI- India, a nation of 600 million people who have gone through a year of drastic political change, yesterday observed its 29th anniversary of independence from Britain in a subdued by tension-free atmosphere.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi addressed a customary independence day gathering on a vast polo field in the old city. In a 30 minute speech carried across the country by radio, Mrs. Gandhi declared that India was "never so strong" as it was today.

Last August the occasion was marked by nervous tension not only because of the emergency laws she clamped on the nation to subdue the opposition, but also because of the coup in neighboring Bangladesh in which Premier Sheik Majibur Rahman, Mrs. Gandhi's ally, was killed and a new regime, hostile to India, took over. Critics of Mrs. Gandhi's emergency measures, which have sent several thousand opposition leaders and workers to jail, saw a foreboding for India.

However, events of the past year have gone Mrs. Gandhi's way and today she appears more firmly at the helm of power than before. The opposition, if any, is muted. Severe curbs on civil liberties and the press are working effectively.

Yesterday Mrs. Gandhi spoke of the tremendous all around progress made by the country after the launching of a new economic program.

"The nation is marching ahead," she said. "After many years, programs for the weaker sections are being successfully implemented although the pace may not be as fast as we would like it to be."

Citing examples, Mrs. Gandhi said that in the last year, the country has produced 120 million tons of food grains.

Mrs. Gandhi said the question was often asked when the emergency would be lifted.

The question to be considered before lifting the emergency, she said, was whether those who had been released from jail had admitted that violence, agitations and stoppage of work caused incalculable harm to the nation or whether they were still bent upon pursuing the same path.

(The New York Times)

Spalding professorship for Indian professor

By Manjula Parekar

Professor Bimal Krishna Matilal of the Department of Sanskrit and Indian Studies, University of Toronto, has been awarded the much coveted position of full time Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions & Ethics at University of Oxford, U.K. After Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the late President of India, Professor Matilal is the second Asian to occupy this exalted position.

The Professor born in India, after graduating from Calcutta University with top class honours in his Masters proceeded to Harvard University where he took his Ph. D in Sanskrit and Indian Studies.

Prof. B.K.Matilal

Over the years, Professor Matilal has gained rich and varied teaching and research experience in his field. The Universities of Calcutta, Harvard, Toronto, Pennsylvania, London, Brock, Indiana and California are only a few of the large number of Universities that have benefited from his lectures.

Professor Matilal is the founder editor of an international journal: Journal of Indian Philosophy, which commenced publication in October 1970. He is also the author of two publications on Indian philosophy, has written numerous articles in various research journals and is currently awaiting the release of two additional books.

The title of Professor Matilal's Ph. D. thesis was "The Navya-nyaya Doctrine of Negation". Navya-nyaya is a system of Indian logic and epistemology. Nyaya was used in Indian tradition to denote one important school of Indian philosophy which was realistic in the philosophic motivations, and it laid greatest emphasis on philosophic methodology, theory of knowledge and logic. Thus it came to be used in later writings as plain logic. The original "nyaya sutras" were written between the 1st and 2nd centuries B.C.

Professor Matilal has used modern mathematical logic to interpret ancient nyaya. Indian nyaya has come a long way since ancient times. Old inaccuracies and methods have been modified and today it is even more logical and technical. Other philosophic writings may suffer from ambiguity and lack of clarity, whereas adoption of this method helps lend more clarity to the argumentative process.

Indian logic had its contemporary in Greek logic. The similarity in both schools lies in the principle i.e. "Quest for valid reasoning." However, there are variations in details based on differences in language, culture and traditions. Indian logic has always developed independently as against Arabic logic which was derived from the Greeks. However, Professor Matilal today uses Western logical terms to interpret Indian principles to his occidental audiences.

More Arabs visit India

New Delhi, Aug 19 (Samachar): There was a sharp rise in tourist traffic to India from the Gulf countries and from south and east Asia in 1975.

Percentage-wise, the number of tourists from Qatar went up by 149.2 per cent and from Dubai by 90 per cent in 1975 as compared to the previous year.

An analysis of tourist arrivals in India in 1975 shows that for West Asia as a whole, there was a 42.1 per cent increase with 24,567 tourists coming to this country as against 17,290 in 1974.

Indian doctors involved in lawsuit

WINNIPEG - The lawyer for a woman who is suing a hospital for removing her only kidney says that a person getting a driver's licence should be required to sign a donor form for his or her body parts.

Vern Simonsen made the comment seven months after initiating a lawsuit that has taken on this secondary significance.

He is acting for Shirley Firman, 29, who went to hospital in Gimli in April, 1975. She left the hospital with her only kidney removed, and since then has had to hook up to a dialysis machine to purify her blood for 10 hours a day three times a week.

The action in Court of Queen's Bench claims negligence on the part of three doctors: R.C. Patel, S.V. Patel and Edward Ralph Jorundson, and the governing body of Gimli Hospital District # 39. Gimli is abqut 65 miles north of Winnipeg.

In a counter-claim, chief sugeon R.C. Patel admits he removed the plaintiff's only kidney, but denies he was negligent.

Mr. Simonsen says there are about 60 people in Manitoba who require donor kidneys. He says one way of getting them would be to require persons getting drivers licences to permit use of their body parts in death.

"I don't know why humans fantasize about irreverence for dead flesh."

(The Globe and Mail)

Liberation of S.Africa aimed

New Delhi, Aug 15 (Samachar): The Foreign Ministers of India and Lesotho reiterated their countries firm support for the total liberation of South Africa and pledged to continue their efforts until victory was won.

Speaking at a banquet in honour of the Lesotho Foreign Minister, Charles Dubemolapo, the External Affairs Minister, Y.B. Chavan, said: "The commitment of your government to eradicate colonialism and apartheid has the unwavering support of not only India but of all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world."

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An energetic Punjabi Katri girl 19, high school graduate, business oriented, currently managing one of the family businesses, drives her own car; also good home-maker. Family settled in Montreal nine years. Seeks an independent thinking, self reliant settled Punjabi boy in mid or late twenties. Correspond box 1112, the Canadian India Times.

Wanted match for a tall attractive postgraduate talented girl, 33. Early marriage. Please write Box 1113 The Canadian India Times.

Match for Brahmin bachelor 28, independent, has industry in India, plans for Toronto. Caste no bar. Please write box 1114, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence is requested for a 27 year old Indian Christian girl working as a Registered nurse. Only Christians should write please. Box no 1115, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a well established, modern, middle aged, professional engineer, born in India, now a Canadian citizen. Correspondence invited from professional ladies with modern outlook. Box 1116, The Canadian India Times.

Match for a beautiful, highly educated Kashtya girl, 28. Family respectable and highly connected. Caste no bar. Box 1117 The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from MD Ph. D. medical scientists and other professional persons for a beautiful Punjabi Hindu girl, 24, brought up and educated in North America. Girl finishing her M. Sc. soon. Highly educated family well-settled in Canada. Please send photo (returnable) and full particulars in the first letter. Box 1118, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence is invited from Catholic girls from Kerala, under 25 years age, residing in Canada or in the U.S., for a well settled Keralite youth in Canada for immediate marriage. Write in full details to Box 1119 The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a tall, handsome, Punjabi Khatri young man 32, highly educated, senior professional, yearly salary 28 thousand. Visiting India soon. Please phone (416) 732-4625 or write to Box 1120, The Canadian India Times.

Looking for a suitable girl of 19-25 years old for a well established north Indian Hindu boy, now a Canadian citizen. No bars of any kind. Reply C/O Canadian India Times, box 1121.

Goodlooking man, Christian, 38, from India employed in Toronto four years. Seeks partner. Box 1122, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for an educated Ramgarhia Sikh boy 29, handsome and working on a Government project in India. Apply with photograph to box 1123, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from educated girls for 39 years, clean shaven sikh, Ph.D., 5' 2", Canadian citizen divorced with two children, teaching high school. Box 1124, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for an educated Hindu gentleman age 25 years. (Canadian citizen) well established in Calgary, and owns a house. A slim, beautiful girl of about 21 years, 5' 4" should correspond. Only seriously interested parties may send full particulars and a recent photo. Box 1125, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for very pretty Brahman girl, 23, settled in Canada. Completed her training in Canada and presently well employed. Brothers well settled in Canada and USA. Please send photograph and full details to Canadian India Times Box 1126.

Wanted a suitable match for an educated handsome Hindu boy, 24, tall (5' 11"). Box 1127, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a Grewal Jat Sikh boy 26½ years 1.80 metre tall M.Sc. (Hons) first class drawing Rs. 1100/- in India willing to migrate to Canada/USA and for younger brother, 182 C.M. M.A. student 23 years. Both handsome Box 1128, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted 38-40 years match for Hindu girl B.A.B.T. teacher in India.
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Match for beautiful, tall, slim, educated, Hindu girl 25. Now visiting Canada. Details to, Mr. Ved., Elmac World Transport, 3 Church St., Toronto.

Wanted suitable match for handsome Punjabi boy, 25, BA from India. Caste no bar. Telephone 691-7883.

Young 25 years old energetic and well established boy invites matrimonial correspondence from educated, well cultured, young girls, caste no bar. Call (514) 524-2828.

How to get 202 books and products free. Information Box 1411 Stn. B Ottawa.

Ridiculous rivalry

VANCOUVER, August 14

Two groups of Indians protesting racial discrimination in the city fought with each other in front of the courthouse today. The East Indian Peoples Association, a right-wing organisation was demonstrating in front of the Courthouse when the left-wing Indian Workers Movement arrived for their demonstration carrying placards mounted on two-by-fours. The clash that followed resulted in no serious injuries or arrests.

Samachar begins news exchange

Samachar, India's unified news agency, began exchange of news with a number of national news agencies in the non-aligned world with effect from Aug. 3.

Beginning with a digest of about one thousand words of news items received directly from the agencies of several non-aligned countries, Samachar plans to expand the wordage substantially in course of time.

Simultaneously, Samachar for its part has started providing a brief resume of Indian news reports to its overseas partners under arrangement for a two-way flow of news on a bilateral basis envisaged at the recent Ministerial Conference of Non-aligned countries on Press Agencies Pool.

ATTENTION OTTAWA RESIDENTS

Your help is solicited in billeting out of town visitors to the forthcoming conference "Toward a National Voice", to be held at the University of Ottawa on August 27,28 and 29. If you have a spare bed and could accommodate a visitor, please call 733-3032.

On the move

Dr. P.C. Sen, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering, Queen's University, will join IIT Kanpur in September to spend a part of his sabbatical leave. Dr. Sen has also been invited to present seminars on "Magnetically Levitated High Speed (300 mph) Train" at some IIT's and Universities in India. Dr. Sen is a member of the Canadian Maglev Group, a team of Scientists and Engineers investigating on the magnetically levitated, propelled and guided high speed vehicles.

Mao likes it!

New Delhi, Aug 19 (Samachar): The Government of India offered to assist in the relief to the earthquake victims in north-eastern China in continuation of the messages of sympathy sent to the Chinese leaders by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and the External Affairs Minister, Y.B. Chavan.

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